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Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd. Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 258 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
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MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,857
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th "	DEVANHA		8,161
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,100
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DUMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan
24th "	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan Australia.

*Will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
2nd Nov.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
4th "	BARALA	Direct via Karachi & P. G. Ports
6th "	VARELA	Direct via Karachi
7th Nov.	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
11th Nov.	BARODA	Direct via Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Baroch.

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Toyooka Maru.	S. Tsuji.	7098	20th Oct.	31st Oct.
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	25th "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	609	409	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
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Telephone No. [illegible] Telegrams YUSEN

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports,
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	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Aborar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang Maghiana.	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sim'a
Fyjranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra		
Hafizabad		

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THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc. of out stations are bought, collected and discount ed.

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Manager.
Akber Building.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
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150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
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Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Muttra
Bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Muree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarpur
Broach	Muzaffarnagar
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangange
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Cotacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
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Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Bargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Shahjahanpur
Gorakhpur	Shikarpur
Godhra	Sholapur
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
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Minimum Twelve Words.

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A R2067

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A. R2434

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P

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P. R1944

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F R1869

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T R2072

WE Guarantee satisfactory material and make of your shoes at moderate prices. DAR MODERN LEATHER WORKS, Itarsi.
T R2058

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC on behalf of our client MR. OOSMAN ABDUL GANI that our client's father MR. ABDUL GANI HASSAM, of Porebunder, a Memon inhabitant at present residing in Bombay was a lunatic and is still of unsound mind. Our client apprehends that an attempt is being made by certain designing persons to influence the said Abdul Gani Hassam to borrow moneys either on his personal security or on the security of his property or to purchase some property in Bombay. The public are therefore warned that if any person will deal with the said Abdul Gani Hassam in any manner without our client's consent he will do so at his own risk and the estate of the said Abdul Gani Hassam shall not be liable for the same.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1925.

SHAH and CO.,
Attorneys for Oosman Abdul Gani.

C24350.

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE bearing No. 694 of the EMPIRE OF INDIA INSURANCE CO., LTD., standing in the name of ESSAJI VALIJI and share certificates bearing Nos. 695 to 697 of the said EMPIRE OF INDIA INSURANCE CO. LTD., standing in the name of VALIJI CURRIMBHOY are LOST. Public are requested to deliver or send them if found by anybody to the undersigned at their address mentioned at foot hereof within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Company will issue the necessary New Certificates.

Dated this 30th day of October, 1925.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Ebrahimji Shaik Ismailji Receiver in Suit No. 1619 of 1922
54, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

24363.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2420 OF 1922.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. ... Plaintiffs.
Versus.
KARIM JIVAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of December, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. I.

PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF VASNA MAKTAMPAR, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land with messuages, tenements, buildings and wells thereon, situate at Mowji Vasna Maktampar Talooka, Peta Tookdi, North (Ootar) Daskarci Zilla Tokdi, Ahmedabad, in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar
1stly:—	16	6-12	25-0-0
2ndly:—	10	3-30	
3rdly:—	14	3-8	13-2-0
4thly:—	6	2-38	2-8-0
5thly:—	5	1-18	5-8-0
6thly:—	7	1-19	7-0-0
7thly:—	18	3-18	12-6-0
8thly:—	17	0-25	2-4-0
9thly:—	12	3-6	12-0-0
10thly —	15	3-11	9-12 0
11thly—	421	7-33	22-9-0
12thly —	422	0-34	2-10-0
	424	2-36	10-9-3
13thly—	426	3-5	11-10-0
14thly—	460	1-18	6-0-0
15thly—	21	1-17	6-4-0

LOT NO. II.

PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF FATEPUR, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mowji Fatepur Talooka, Talooka Peta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar
1stly—Old 13 New 283		1-4	4-0-0
2ndly—Old 12 New 282		2-22	10-0-0
3rdly—Old 15 New 285	Paiki Guntha 0-34 Vingha 1½		4-0-0
Old 16 New 286		1-5	4 4-0
4thly—Old 14 New 284		1-16	4-0-0
Old 19 New 289		0-22	2-0-0
5thly—Old 14 New 284		0-29	2-10-0
6thly—Old 18 New 288		0-18	1-8-0
7thly—Old 17 New 287		1-2	4-0-0

LOT NO. III.

PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF SEKHPUR KHANPUR, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate at Mowji Sekhpur Khanpur Alias Navrangpara Talooka, Talooka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi, Ahmedabad in the village of Nisim registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under the following particulars.—

Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.	Prakar.
304	2-33	Chakri at 14-0-0	Chakri at

LOT NO. IV.

PROPERTIES IN THE VILLAGE OF PALADI KOCHRAB, AHMEDABAD.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land situate at Mowji Paldi Kochrab Talooka, Talooka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:

	Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar
1stly—	73	2-34	
2ndly—	89	3 17	9-0-0
3rdly—	74	3-31	13-0-0
4thly—	51	4-0	13-0-0
5thly—	68	1-25	6-0-0
	69	2-36	9-0-0
6thly—	64	3-0	10-0-0
	65	2-11	6-0-0

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of Government land together with well and factories and other Buildings thereon, situate at Mowje Paldi Talooka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

	Survey No.	Acre Gun.	Akar
	66	2-32	9-0-0
	67	3-33	16-0-0
8thly—	74	2-34	7-0-0
9thly—	70	2-7	7-0-0

LOT NO. V.

PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF CHHADAVAD OR MADALPUR.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land, situate at Mowji Chhadavad or Madalpur Talooka, Talooka Petta Tookdi North Daskaroi Zilla Tookdi Ahmedabad in the Registration Sub-District of Ahmedabad and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue according to the following particulars:—

Survey No.	Acre-Gun.	Akar.
10	1-8	1-8-0
11		

LOT NO. VI

PROPERTY NEAR DHEDWADA, RAJKOTE

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, situate at the East side of Dhedwada near Rajkote Civil station and measuring 671 square yards 2 square feet and 126½ square inches in the native state of Rajkote with all the shops, structures, buildings, delas, godowns, staircases and underground cells with all the structures on the stories and registered by the Sir Nyayadish Rajkote state according to the following particulars:—

House No.	Sq. Yards.	Name.	East.	West.	South.	North.
	Sq. Feet. Sq. inches. 672 2 126½		Public Road leading to Morvi Station.	Borroteraland just in front and beyond that huts of Dheds.	Public passage.	Public way leading to Dhedwada.

LOT NO. VII.

PROPERTY NEAR CHAMARWADA, RAJKOTE.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land situate on the upper side of the river near Chamarwada, admeasuring 895 square yards and 6 square feet in the native state of Rajkote with the canning factory raised thereon with cottages, Delas and Stories and all structures on the stories with all the rights of the previous owner registered by the Sir Nyayadhish Rajkote State according to the following particulars:—

House No.	Sq. Yards.	Name.	East.	West.	South.	North.
	Sq. Feet. Sq. Inches 895 6		Cottages of Dheds.	Darbari Ravati riverside land.	Darbari Ravati land	Darbari Ravati land.

LOT NO. VIII.

PROPERTY NEAR NAKA OF SARDHAR, RAJKOTE.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land, situate near the Naka of Sardhar in the Rajkote State, admeasuring 1033 square yards and 55 square inches with the buildings thereto known as the Old Uttara of Jamagadh State with all the structures raised thereon and registered by the Sir Nyayadish Rajkote State according to the following particulars:—

House No.	Sq. Yards.	Name.	East.	West.	South.	North.
	Sq. Feet. Sq. Inches 1033 0 55		Old Uttara of Junagadh.	Houses of Memon Haji Ahmed and another and State Rowjiland & Road.	Public Road and house of Memon Haji Ahmed.	Houses of Khumbar Dharmsi & another

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

OILS LUBRICATING, suitable for (1) Ice plants, (2) Typewriters, (3) Running Parts of Machinery used in the open, can be inspected at the Supply Depot, Bombay Castle, behind Town Hall, any day between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (S. T.), Sundays and holidays excepted. Quotations to be sent to the Officer-in-Charge, Supplies, Bombay Castle, per 4 gallons. Quantity purchasable—multiples of 4 gallons.

L. V. HOLMES,
Captain.
Officer i/c, Supplies, Bombay.

C24361

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of November, 1925, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1925.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of November, 1925, to the 21st day of November, 1925, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th October, 1925.

C24360

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS

FIRECLAY

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
ETC., ETC.

ALL AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
AGENTS.
LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the right to occupy the undermentioned site on short term leases will be sold by Public Auction to be held by the undersigned on SATURDAY, the 14th of November, 1925, at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SCHEDULE OF LAND.

An excellent building site, known as the Old Male Work House Site, admeasuring about 4,119 square yards with frontage of about 340 feet to Clare Road and about 186 feet to Shepherd Road.

For forms of conditions and agreement for tenancy apply to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort.

C24341

NOTICE.

REMOVAL OF REGISTERED OFFICE

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT AND OIL WORKS, LIMITED
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered Office of the abovenamed Company will be REMOVED from Byculla Love Lane, North to 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, from MONDAY, the 2nd November, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.

C24362

NOTICE.

VAIDYASHASRI SHANKAR DEVRAV PRABHU is the sole Proprietor of the Mukund Pharmacy and his brothers, Sitaram Devrao and Janardan Devrao, have no connection whatever with his said pharmacy or with him. He is, therefore, not responsible for the dealings of his said brothers with the public.

H. B. MEHTA,
Pleader, High Court.

C R2069

AUCTION SALES

GOVERNMENT AUCTION.

Under instructions from the Chief Ordnance Office, Allahabad Arsenal, Khan Bahadur Haji M. A. Baqi Khan M.A., Qaiyum Khan, Government Auctioneer, Allahabad will sell by public Auction at Allahabad Fort on THURSDAY, the 12th November, 1925, at 9 a.m. sharp Blanket-Cuttings Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Gunmetal, Doositi, web, watches, clocks, leather, saddle, binoculars telescope, iron, copro nickel durries, old carts and wheels, lamps, sheet grounds all old and other lot of other surplus and unserviceable stores too numerous to mention. Detailed list on application to the auctioneer. Any further particulars regarding auction may be had from Chief Ordnance Officer, Allahabad.

24365.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WARNER BROS. CLASSICS OF THE SCREEN

Present

WESLEY BARRY

IN

"RAGS TO RICHES"

"RAGS TO RICHES"

An intensely Real and Human Story Filled with Romance, Pathos and Laughter.

"FELIX LENDS A HAND"

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME:—6, 8, & 10 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

NEW FILM! NEW FILM

WONDERFUL FILM !!!

SATI-SIMANTINI

A Super Social Production of Laxmi Pictures Co.,
will be Screened from to-day
AT

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.

Moderate Rates and Usual Time

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co., and on account of the concerned:—

5 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton lying at Sewri in godown No. H—106

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 7th November 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, opposite Wodehouse Church, valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, hat stands, table fans, China vases, Chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of J. C. Purcell Esqr., Assistant Traffic Manager (G. I. P. Railway) and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BAGS SUGAR AND 114 BAGS SUGAR SWEEPING.

Under instructions from Messrs. Graham's Trading Co., Ld., Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 2nd November, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 7 Shed Victoria Dock on account of the concerned the following bags of sugar:

Ex S.S. "Trident."

13 Bags Sugar.
114 Bags Sugar Sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Auction Sale of old steel, wire rope, cabooses, coal barge, galley gear, old lead; 112 steel barrels; tanks; packing cases, scrap iron, rubber, troop stores, paint and varnish, boiler tubes and retarders, shaft, empty oil casks, empty paint and soda casks, drums, kegs, ghee and K. oil tins, life jackets, etc., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd November, 1925, at 3 p.m. at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the above-mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 31.

A further drop of 58 to 54 points in New York futures has been reported to-day the market declined on continued heavy ge selling. Liverpool has been reported points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Visugars' New k friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. le under date 30th inst. as under:—

"Trade demand diminishing."

The American markets continue to close and values to-day stand at a much re lower level. We think that there is le prospect of any material recovery in near future in face of the very large ld which seems now practically assured. Prices locally are still much above parity mpared with Americans and be at any ment collapsed on further weakness in Home markets or at any rate as on as the weight of actual cotton begins make itself felt. Exporters have sold a r amount of cotton for January ship ent, but their engagements for Novem r and December appear to be quite in nificant, nor does there seem to be any dication of a demand for such earlier ipments unless prices give way materially. e favour sales on any temporary rise.

In response to a further decline in Ame ca the Marwari Bazar opened this morn g Rs. 8 lower with Broach April/ ay at Rs. 378 1/2. At the opening Com ission Houses were sellers and the values opped to Rs. 377. At about this level ominent Shroffs and brokers were buyers nd the market improved to Rs. 380 and osed at Rs. 379 at 3 p.m.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 353, nd improved to Rs. 354½ on Commission ouses buying, and closed at Rs. 353½. hilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 355 nd advanced to Rs. 357½ on general buy g, and closed at Rs. 356. F. G. Bengal anuary and March were quoted Rs. 309½ nd Rs. 312 1/2 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained uiet ytsterday and the demand was very mited.

The Sewri markets are closed to-day on ccount of Kartaki Purnima.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—3 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Fully Good Broach April/May	379
Fuffy Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	309½
Fully Good Bengal March	312½
Fine Oom Dec/Jan.	353½
Fine Oomra March	356

EADY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready.	December.
Bombay, Oct. 31.		
engal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
engal Fine M.G.	340	327
engal F.G. M.G.	330	310
ndh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340	.....
ndh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	330	.....
unjab-Americans M.G	.....	415
ardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	375	385
agpud Fine M.G.	375	385
eotmal Fine M. G	.....	377
ulgaon Fine M.G.	360	377
hamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
mravti Fine M.G.	350	365
hamgaon-Akola Fine M.G	350	365
olkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
handesh Fine M.G.	.....	360
handesh F.G.M.G.	320	.....
roach Fine M.G	420	405
roach Fully Good M.G.	410	.....
uthia Fine M. G.	.....	360
uthia F.G.M.G.	.....	345
harwar S.G.	405	.....
oompta M.G.	410/390	.....
esterns M.G.	370/90	.....
esterns H.G.	.....	.....
iraj M.G.	400/410	.....
ombodia M.G.	425/450	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 30th October 1925:—

Cotton	2405 Bales.
Wheat	5263 Cwts.
Linseed	1836 ,,
Rape, etc.	41 ,,
Gingellyseed	764 ,,
Poppyseed	222 ,,
Groundnuts	13381 ,,
Castorseed	4823 ,,
Rice	42757 ,,
Myrabollams	1162 ,,
Cottonseed	1546 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2301 ,,
Jowar	1480 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	900 ,,
Coal	4381 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	381	4,670	9142
Central India	367	7,762	293
Barsi and Nagar	—	1,205	2,805
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	197	383
Berar	—	4,633	4,052
Central Provinces	41	1,574	1,842
Total Oomras	789	19,981	11,665
Dholera	—	6,111	1,310
N.-W. Provinces	1 037	12,661	449
Rajputana	75	1,721	141
Sind-Punjab	304	6,260	6,455
Broach	..	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,552	4,517
Westerns-Northerns	—	5,168	2,426
Cocoanada	—	1,295	709
Timnevelly and Cambodia	140	6,214	3,563
Persian	—	152	946
American	—	155	—
Egyptian and African	—	18,228	14,434
Comdia, Burma & other sorts	—	—	6,947
Total	2,493	90,665	57,537

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 24th Oct. Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,743	10,514	20,148
Japan & China	1,887	43,441	1,12,4 4
Coast Ports	—	3445	4,65.
Upcountry by Rail.	—	1,165	2,902
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	8,745	4 081
Total	2,755	1,17,641	1,34,737

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 30.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 10.35 moderate business.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 22.75

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	19.13
March	19.20
May	19.50

New York Noon Call—

January	18.95
March	1920
May	19.33

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	19.08
March	19.03

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales. Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 100 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 150 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard 1015 quiet.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 2225 d.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	10.04 —.29
November	8.78 —.35
December	9.84 —.31
January	9.92 —.28
March	10.01 —.29
April	10.04 —.27
May	10.12 —.28
October.	10.09 —.24

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 31

January	18.45 —.40
March	18.22 —.40

London, Oct. 30.

Exchange Belgium	106.95
Exchange Athens	370.50

Cuban Sugar October sellers 9/10 1/2

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Nov.	19.30—.40
Dec.	18.80—.35
Jan.	18.50—.35
Feb.	18.40—.34
Mar.	18.30—.32
Apl.	18.25—.32
May	18.20—.32
June	18.15—.32
July	18.10—.32
Aug.	18.05—.32
Sept.	17.95—.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool:—

Nov.	9.90—.23
Dec.	9.92—.23
Jan.	9.96—.24
Feb.	9.98—.24
Mar.	10.06—.24
Apl.	10.07—.24
May	10.15—.25
June	10.13—.25
July	10.15—.26
Aug.	10.13—.25
Sep.	10.12—.24
Oct.	10.09—.24

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Scinde, "Good"	7.85
Scinde, "Fully Good"	8.25
Scinde, "Fine"	8.65
Bengal, "Good"	7.95
Bengal "Fully Good"	8.35
Bengal, "Fine"	8.75
Oomra, "Good"	8.55
Oomra, "Fully Good"	8.95
Oomra, "Fine"	9.35
Broach, "Good"	8.80
Broach, "Fully Good"	9.20
Broach, "Fine"	9.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 31.

Cotton:—

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	14,000
Day's Exports to Continent	26,000

Futures at New York:—

January	18.21—.34
March	18.51—.33
May	18.63—.32
July	18.18—.42
Spot Cotton at New York	19.10—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.05—.42

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	18.02—.36
March	17.98—.39

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/3

Demand Bills 48412.

Foreign Mined 70½.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 31.

Futures at New York.—

January	18.21 —.34
March	18.50 —.33
May	18.63 —.32
July	18.18 —.42

Liverpool, Oct. 31.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool

October	unquoted.
January	9.96 —.24
March	10.06 —.24
May	10.15 —.25

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 31.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 48/3 J.-F. sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. 49/6 J.-F. sellers.

Tone:—Dull and easier more offerings, larger shipment.

Australian 52/6 D-J sellers quiet few offers.

Choice White Karachi 53/- O.-N. nominal.

Cargo Baril 62½ lbs. 51/3 Nov. paid.

Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom 1,480,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 31.

Linseed Argentine La Plata:—

£17 7/8 O.-N. sellers.

£17½ F.-M. paid seller.

£17 7/16 J.-F. sellers.

Tone:—Fully steady little doing.

Cottonseed Bombay £8/- N.-D. quoted.

Castorseed Bombay £17 7/8 O.-N. sellers dull and cheap.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/8 O.-N. nominal.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £20/- O.-N. nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £20½ O.-N. nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £20 3/8 O.-N. nominal,

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £19½ O.-N. nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed neglected.

Yellow Cawnpore £23½ O.-N.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 31.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 13/7½ Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 13/9 July-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 13/10 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 13/10¾ Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 31.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 44½ D.-J. sellers.

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 47½ Nov. paid sellers.

Tone:—Firm on little outside buying moderate business.

Ribbed smoked Sheets 47½ Nov. paid sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 30.

In the early part market had easier tendency due to falling off of interest but latterly firmer tone developed in spot, while 1926 positions recovered under pressure of bear covering. Apart from small continental and home trade purchases, market was not supported by trade buying both from America and larger continental buyers, who were holding off and awaiting Colonial Office announcement. Market generally, however seems to be satisfied and exportable allowance has automatically been raised to 85 per cent. It was not anticipated that extra 10 per cent. would immediately be available but there is every expectation that it was needed to meet large requirements of manufacturers.

METALS.

London, Oct. 31.

English best Selected Copper £64½.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62½.

Copper Braziers £79½.

Yellow Metal £76½.

Hard Spelter £33½.

Corrugated Sheets £16½.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 31.

Karachi Barley 36/- O.-N. nominal.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16.

Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 840.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D T Frcs. 905.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 890.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 163 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 213½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols. 4.84·9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 75.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 122.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was steady.

London, Oct. 31.

Tele. Transfers steady 1/6 3/16
Bar Gold quiet £4.4.10 1/2
Bar Silver Spot dull 32 5/8

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Fcs. Demand	840
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	163½
Shanghai	213½
Japan	112¾
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

London, Oct. 31.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 11550.
Warsaw 2887.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/s, 3 7/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4¼.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/4.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 1/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 1st October 1925.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1¾ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Sovereigns Ready 13.46.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
Bar Gold ready 31/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/2/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/3/3.
Bar silver read Rs. 73/7/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 73/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73/2/0.

London, Oct. 30.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½.
Silver ready Rs. d. 32/13/.
Silver forward d 32-9-0.

TONE OF SILVER—

Market steady. India and China bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Ready:—21-3
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21-2-9 At p.m. 21-2-9.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21-3-3 At 6 p.m. 21-3-3.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 21-3-6 At 6 p.m. 21-3-6
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-2-0.
Vaida Posh:—Opening 0-3-0
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

Ready:—73-9
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73-8 Lowest 73-6 At 6 p.m. 73-6
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73-2 Lowest 73 At 6 p.m. 73
Vaida Posh:—Opening 72-14 Lowest 72-12 At 6 p.m. 72-12
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-14-0
Vaida Posh:—Opening 1-6
Tone:—Market quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 9
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currumbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Satara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Do.	No. 20	0 15 6
Do	No. 32	1 2 0

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 31.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95-14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs 99/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99.8

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105-2.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974; Rs. 75-0.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 31.

Hongkong Bank £131½.
Chartered Bank £19¾.
National Bank £46½.
P. & O. Bank £9 11/16.
Eastern Bank £6.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Oct. 31.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £87/- unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93/- unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £100 Ex. unchanged.

Conversion Loan £76 unchanged.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent. £102¼ unchanged.

Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent. £55½.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. £51 nominal unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67¾ nominal unchanged.

Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 57¾ nominal unchanged.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 31.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6.

FRIVOLITY RUN RIOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—"What a dull place this is"! Such is the gist of a remark that one hears in the course of a casual conversation with an old acquaintance referring to the "amenities" of life in the city. The round of gaieties purveyed nightly by cinemas, theatrical and operatic shows in season as often out of season, amateur dramatists, dancing, skating, boxing, and betting at Mahalakshmi notwithstanding! To the frivolous, there would seem an unquenchable desire for an endless whirl of gaiety seasons so long as they have money to waste and spare to devote to better purposes. It is fashionable now to cultivate, for instance, the craze for dancing and betting at race meetings—the while the vast army of underfed, starving, and unemployed are left to their musings. Not very long ago there appeared in the columns of a contemporary from certain classes of readers a variety of family budgets purport of which was, to plead poverty, by attempting to show in the light of certain facts the incompatibility of making their "slender" incomes meet the high cost of present-day living conditions. But, one may justly ask, are these budgets always to be relied on in arriving at a correct index of the economic factor? How, for instance, would the amounts spent on week-end dancing now in vogue in certain hotels, clubs, and gymkhanas, or frittered away in gambling at the races, in theatrical performances, boxing bouts, etc., if such is actually incurred as it must be in good many cases, be accounted for since, the poor can never have the wherewithal for over-indulgence which is so patent to the naked eye? The not blemishes often whitewashed and their monetary equivalent posted to normal and admissible heads of expenditure with the view to present an inflated budget? And are employers so dense as not to see through the game of the make-believe poor when a slice off their blotted salaries would make these frivolous and worthless men none the worse while the amounts retrenched could usefully be devoted to increases to deserving cases or utilised towards the creation of a minor post or two and solve to a small extent the problem of unemployment. With the need for retrenchment, everywhere felt the responsibilities of employers, great or little, naturally increase. They should see that retrenchments are judiciously made—not by turning out the minor fry but by the justifiable expedient of pruning expenditure in the upper rungs and working judiciously downwards. With the problem of unemployment hanging like a pall over the country the lavish wastage of money among the more affluent sections is criminal folly. If only a fraction of the waste could be diverted to channels for the relief of unemployment distress not to mention numerous other deserving causes what a deal of difference it would make for bettering needy conditions. It is amazing how any people can make a craze of frivolity and not bestow a serious moment on the grave economic problems affecting a large section of their fellow-beings. On principle such callousness is to say the least unmanly and must incite the contempt of all decent men against such gross immoderation of the cruder side of human nature. Let those who do not scruple to make a fetish of frivolity reflect on the enormity of over-indulgence in frivolous pleasure while so much misery is rife among men and unemployment distress so acutely prevalent throughout the country and particularly in this city. Let them make a better use of the opportunities denied to others of setting a better example. Fewer trips to Mahalakshmi during the coming cold weather would be an excellent beginning in uprooting one of the worst social evils and despoiler of the economic peace and contentment of many who would otherwise have fewer grounds to plead necessitous conditions.—Yours, etc.,

"EST MODUS IN REBUS."

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 31

Jute.—Albion 450, Alliance 510, Anglo India 425, Auckland 235, Barnagore 142, Bally 200, Belvedere 430, Burge-Bdge 100, Caledonian 525, Chapdani 185, Clive 37/12 Craig 5, Cheviot 213, Dalhousie 374, Delta 425, Empire 46, Fort Gloster 845, Fort William 330, Gourepore 740, Hukumchand 10/2, Hooghly 68/8, Howrah 37/14, Kamarhatty 540, Kankanarrah 440, Kelvin 745, Kinnison 985, Lansdowne 263, Lawrence 615-23, Lothian 320, Naihati 435, National 25/12, New Central 500, Northbrook 52/8, Nudea 56, Orient 161, Presidency 7, Reliance 62, Standard 395-400, Union 500, Waverly 7, Hessian 22/4, Jute 126/8.

Miscellaneous.—B. I. Corporation 4/3, I. I. Still 14/8 Imperial Conty 365.

Remarks:—Market opened steady, and closed firm.

22-Ct.] ROLLED WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. Very charming to look at and perfect timekeeper. Guaranteed for 5 years, Rs. 12-8.

18 Carat Rolled gold wrist watch Rs. 7.

Write to—V. S. WATCH CO.,
Post Box 105 MADRAS.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap, and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants. Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.

AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

THE PACKED COMMISSION.

TO-MORROW'S PROTEST MEETING

A Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay

WILL BE HELD AT THE

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6 p.m. (S.T.) TO-MORROW

To Protest Against the Composition of Currency Commission

WHY YOU MUST ATTEND THE MEETING

BECAUSE:

I. The Commission is a packed Commission.
II. It will register a policy injurious to India.
III. It does not represent India's interests.
IV. Its composition is a defiance of Public Opinion.

Mr. M. A. JINNAH will Preside at the Meeting

Among the Speakers will be Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee and Balubhai Desai and Purshottam T. Merchant

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 31.

Karoa, Macdonald, Durban.
Wildenfels, Harenhim, Hamburg.
Varela, Baird, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.
Begum, Clingan, Java.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 1.

Loong Hwa, Kashawelrin, Somarinde.
Zurbo, Saturby, Abadan.
Pilsna, Cossovich, Trieste.
Skuld, Hansen, Bangkok.

LOADING.

Oct. 31.

Steamer Begum for Java.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

Oct. 31.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Snowden, 3248, Leith, 3/11, Graham Trading Co.
2 Ranchi, 9316, London, 7/11, M M and Co.
3 Nawab, 3424, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
4 Altenfels, 5033, Karachi, 2/11, L Edwards and Co.
5 City of Paris, 6855, 5/11, K N and Co.
6 C/London, 5714, Karachi, 3/11, R Nixon and Co.
8 Tevere, 4442, Trieste, 7/11, L Triestino.
14 Pilsna, 4829, Trieste, 1/11, L Triestino and M. I.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia, 4376, Liverpool, 7/11, Graham Trading Co.
4 Varela, 1932, Busra, 6/11, M M and Co.
6 Borneo Maru, 4264, Kobe, 9/11, O S Kaisha.
8 Crewe Hall, 2691, Karachi, N.F., J F and Co.
8 Gazana, 3191, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
9 Gamaria, 3232, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
10—11 Kondekerk, 3650, Karachi, 8/11, E D Sassoon.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Devanha, 4758, London, 18/12, M M and Co.
C & R Jalavijaya, 2297, N.F., 7/11, Scindia S N Co.
F Alavi, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
K Jalapalaka, 2630, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
L/M Nordmark, 906, N.F., N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
P Dalgoma, 3571, N.F., N.F., M M and Co.
N Gange, 1933, Genoa, 7/11, L Triestino.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 31.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—1000 cwts linseed oil cake, Moosabhai and Co.; 65 bales wool, L Hassam; 10 bales silk waste, K Nixon and Co.; 40 bales wool, A Shustry; 109 bales wool, R Alimohamed.

For Marseilles:—6 pots essence de palma rosa, 2000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Tevere for Venice:—660 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Pilsna for Venice:—1 bale cotton, D M Wagji.

S S Ranchi for London:—36 bales lamb skins, Allt Bros and Co Ltd; 12 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd; 72 cwts condiment, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 100 cwts cashew nuts, V Bhasker; 900 cwts turmeric, 201 cwts black pepper, 26 cwts cardamoms, R S Tata and Co; 70 cwts chutney, F Nowroji; 137 cwts turmeric, G Suchidina and Co; 91 bales cotton and woollen rags, B Mahashukhram and Co.

S S Kondekerk for Antwerp:—257 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts castor seed, David Sassoon and Co.

For Hamburg:—100 cwts nigerseed, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdam:—4000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 50 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 1 bale cotton, Eaten and Co Ltd.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 6 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 227 cwts jute cutting, Abdulla and Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Snowdon for Leith:—120 cwts bone sinews, N V Velmohamed.

S S Gange for Marseilles:—210 cwts gum Arabic, N Mulji and Co.

S S Toyooka Maru for Kobe:—30 bundles cloves, E F Kavarana and Co; 80 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—166 cwts red raisins, N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—1700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 31.

S S Jeypore from Kobe, Agents M M and Co:—50 cases glass ware, 104 cases glass bangles, 43 cases celluloid bangles, 120 pieces match woods, 1080 pieces timber, 385 pieces logs, 400 pieces aspen logs.

From Shanghai:—208 cases 73 bales tea, 37 bales 11 bundles raw silk, 51 bundles 183 H/chests 1120 cases green tea, 69 cases pongee and silk piece-goods, 606 cases electric lamps, 10 bales yellow silk.

From Hongkong:—74 cases cotton socks, 42 cases tea, 20 cases vermillion, 50 cases preserves, 827 cases 125 bundles 313 packages fire-crackers, 87 packages 239 bags sugar candy, 30 bags chawchaw, 172 coils rope, 32 rolls matting, 100 sacks green beans, 70 bags ginger, 10 coils Manila rope, 15 bales straw mats.

From Singapore:—936 cases shell kerosin, 11 cases rubber goods, 50 drums turpentine, 100 drums asphalt, 450 rolls asphalt roofing, 12 rolls rubber tyres, 200 bundles sandal wood, 200 boxes silver, 31 drums 4 barrels 75 tanks lubricating oil.

From Penang:—30 slabs tin, 81 slabs tin block, 80 bags betel nuts, 604 bags pearl tapioca, 210 bags tapioca, 100 boxes stracts coins, 10 bags nut megs.

From Colombo:—50 bags aricanuts, 13 packages old brass, 224 packages tea, 6 packages 16 pieces old copper.

From Foochow:—51 chests tea.

From Melbourne:—12 pipes, tallow, 75 cases jam, 150 cases dripping, 100 bags 40 sacks peas.

From Sydney:—25 pieces tyres, 112 casks tallow.

From Adelaide:—267 bars silver, 112 bales mattress fibre, 51 pipes tallow.

S S Sodo Maru from Tokyo, Agents Nippon Y Kaisha:—21 cases rubber toys, 8 cases toys, 5 cases glass ware, 25 packages tooth powder.

From Nagoya:—20 cases porcelain ware, 26 cases enamelled ware, 16 cases toys, 159 cases glass ware, 192 cases porcelain, 50 bales grey shirting.

From Yokohama:—21 cases wire, 22 cases cotton goods, 93 drums sodium sulphide, 73 cases silk goods, 5 cases glass ware.

From Osaka:—22 cases cotton goods, 1882 cases brass circles, 35 cases whistles, 25 cases glass beads, 116 cases glass ware, 35 cases enamelled ware, 30 cases glass tubes, 30 cases brass wire, 15 cases shell buttons, 31 cases leather belting, 30 cases glass pearl beads, 396 cases glass bangles, 15 cases match boxes, 40 cases cotton hosiery goods, 16 cases cotton undershirts, 25 cases 64 bales cotton yarn, 185 bales cotton sheeting, 50 bales 25 cases cotton drill, 55 cases 50 bales white yarn, 30 packages crucible, 17 cases cotton hosiery undershirts, 20 cases menthyle, 13 cases canned goods, 260 bales grey cotton shirting, 145 bales 32 cases cotton shirting, 600 casks 625 kegs red lead, 12 cases bobbins, 22 cases red shirting.

From Shanghai:—51 cases silk and silk piece-goods, 231 cases tea, 733 cases 1155 bales green tea, 110 bales 1366 H/chests silk and silk piece-goods.

From Moji:—45 cases brass circles, 200 cases window glass.

From Kobe:—96 cases silk goods, 14 cases porcelain ware, 50 cases safety matches, 50 cases celluloid bangles, 129 cases cotton hosiery, 96 cases glass ware, 34 cases cotton goods, 74 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 35 cases cotton flannel, 85 cases 124 bales cotton shirting, 200 bales grey cotton drill, 49 bales matting, 95 bales cotton sheeting, 30 cases match boxes, 30 cases stationery, 150 cases glass bangles, 16 cases toys, 12 cases shell ware, 45 cases cotton hosiery undershirts, 29 cases penel pins, 24 cases glass mirror, 35 cases enamelled ware, 50 bags dried ginger, 110 pieces lumbers, 20 packages glass powder, 20 packages red manganese, 11 cases wire, 39 cases silk yarn, 30 cases menthol crystal.

From Singapore:—75 bales hemp, 97 bags damar batu, 91 bags nut megs with shell, 2833 bags sago flour, 1146 bags betel nuts, 1925 bundles rattans, 76 bundles gum benjamin, 30 cases mace, 10 cases quinine, 19 cases crackers, 31 bales coffee.

From Penang:—125 slabs tin, 75 slabs refined tin, 69 bags betel nuts, 51 bags pearl tapicca, 10 bags nut megs.

From Colombo:—25 bundles empty gunnies, 515 bags copra 375 bags areca nuts, 161 cases tea, 46 bundles tyres and tubes.

MR. PHADKE AT WEMBLEY.

Mr. F. Downey or 228, Portsdown Road, Maiden Vale, London, W. 1. writes:—

On my visit to the Indian Section of Wembley Exhibition to-day, I must say, that the most interesting and educative of all the exhibits I saw, was my visit to the Indian Animated Waxworks.

Mr. R. K. Phadke, the Indian Artist, has shown great skill in the production of these and is to be complimented on the selection he has sent over.

By including "Mahatma Gandhi and his Wheel" he has struck the nail on the head, as few people in England are not fully aware of what Gandhi has done in India, as his name is constantly appearing in the British Press. "The Interior of the Hindu Temple" is also a sight greatly appreciated by every visitor. Then, "The Nautch Dance Girl and her Band" as compared with the type of Jazz dance in vogue at present in this country, appeals to every visitor as one of the most amusing sights to be seen in this Empire Exhibition.

There are various others including:—"The Market Fruit Seller," "After the Bath," "Shri Ganapathi" etc., and according to the way many visitors voice their appreciation of the Real Indian Waxworks, is proof that any future enterprise of Mr. Phadke's will compare favourably with any Waxworks ever seen in this country.

Mr. Phadke deserves the many compliments bestowed on him for his enterprise and also the success his luminated Waxworks have met with.

DYE STUFFS

BOMBAY, Oct. 31.

Alizarine 20 per cent. Cow Rs. 69.
Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. I P Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Big Pac Rs. 62.
Napthol A S Rs. 6.
Napthol A S B S Rs. 7.
Scarlet Rs. 3.
Indenthrine Blue Rs. 3-8-0
Indenthrine Violet Rs. 6.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6.
Indigo Rs. 2.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 1-5-0
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 0-11-0
Crysophinine Rs. 4-12-0.
Sulphur Black Rs. 0-12-6.

Tone and remarks:—We have to report quiet and steady business. Napthols met with fairly good business. Alizarines appear to be firm. Congo Red saw some "moorat" business. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are in poor demand. The miscellaneous section is quiet.

MILL STORES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Quotations are:—
Healds-Cotton Re. 1-2-0.
Healds-Elastic Rs. 21
Reeds Re. 0-2-1
Roller Cloth-16 oz Rs. 8.
Sizing flannel K Rs. 4
Bandings-rim-scroll Re. 1-4-6
Bandings-tubular Re. 1 12-0
Bandings spindle Re. 1-6-0
Bobbins-slubbing Rs. 24-8-0
Bobbins rovings Rs. 20
Bobbins-ring twist-5" Rs. 6
Bobbins-conical-5" Rs. 5-8-0
Bobbins-weft Rs. 5

The market is extremely quiet, and practically no business is transacted. There is no probability of any healthy demand, till the mills reopen.

CHEMICALS

BOMBAY, Oct. 30.

Quotations are:—
Soda Caustic 98 per cent Rs. 17
Soda Hydrosulphide Re. 0-11-3
Soda Silicate Rs. 9-4-0
Soda Sulphide 62 per cent Rs. 10-8-0
Soda Washing Rs. 7
Salt Aniline Re. 0-9-3
Salt Antimony Re. 0-8-3
Salt Epsom Rs. 4-8-0
Salt Glauber Rs. 4-4-0
Chloride Magnesium Rs. 6
Chloride Zinc Rs. 2-8-0
Potash Chlorate Re. 0-4-6
Potash Bichromate Rs. 33-8-0
Sugar lead Brown Rs. 32
Sugar lead White Rs. 38
Farina Rs. 16
Dextrine Rs. 19-8-0
Sago flour Rs. 12-8-0

Farina and Dextrine rapidly changed hands. Sago kept steady. Sodium in 1 cwt. packing is rather scarce and Japanese is freely available in the market. Prices are however quiet owing to mill strike.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Eugene Ludwig who has been appointed Consul for Hungar in India arrived in Madras on Friday morning from Europe. This is the first appointment made by independent Hungary after the break up of the old Austro-Hungarian empire of a consul to look after Hungarian interests in this country. The Consulate Office will soon be established in the city.—A.P.

De Pinedo left Benares at 6/40 a.m. and arrived at Delhi at 12/20 on Friday. He left for Bhawalpur on Saturday morning. Interviewed at Benares, he claimed that his was the first staplane to fly over India. He expected to cover 36,000 miles in it against the American seaplanes flight of 28,000 miles.—A. P.

Lahore.—At the High Court the Hon the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Dalip Singh dismissed the appeal and upheld the decision of the Session Judge of Delhi, who passed the sentence of death of inayatullah and Janeshardas Jain who were charged with the murder of one Udechand of Delhi. The mutilated body of the victim was found by the police at Holrah in a trunk in a compartment of the Punjab mail.—A. P.

Benares, Oct. 30.—The Vice-Chancellor of the United Provinces Universities with the Secretary, High School and Intermediate College Education Board visited the Hindu University. It is intended to co-ordinate work in the different universities, concentrating on special subjects at each centre.—A. P.

A correspondent wires from Buldana:—At a public meeting held at Buldana on Thursday under the auspices of the Swarajya Party the resolution passed by Executive Council of the Berar Swaraja Party on 25th at Amraoti was affirmed. Mr. Y. M. Kale's amendment for substituting the word "condemnation" for "disapproval" and deleting the clause recommending the adoption of responsive co-operation was defeated.

A meeting of the Poona branch of the Indian Telegraph Association was held on the 30th October to meet Mr. A. J. Cooke, the Assistant Secretary of the Association who has come to Poona on a flying visit. The following resolution was adopted:—"That this meeting is in full accord with the action taken by the Central Committee, Calcutta, and also records its further support to the Central Committee in its steps to avert the impending postalisation of the department."—A. P.

The sixth session of the All-India Postal and R. M. S. Conference will be held at Patna on Sunday, the 8th November, at Sinha Library.—A. P.

Patna, Oct. 31.—There are in all eight candidates in Behar contesting the three non-Mahomedan seats in the Council of State.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES.

HINDU GYN AND DR. KANGA'S TEAM DRAW

Sunday saw the end of an interesting match between the Hindu Gymkhana and Dr. Kanga's team which resulted in a close draw. This was in the nature of a trial for the probable players in the coming Quadrangular Tournament and produced good batting on both sides. The Hindu side batted first on Saturday afternoon and at the end of the day's play had scored 232 runs for the loss of 4 wickets, V. P. Mehta hitting up a useful 71. Resuming on Sunday the overnight batsmen, V. A. Dalvi and P Vithal, did not find things to their liking as the partnership was broken after only eleven runs had been added. But the tail did not fail and when the entire side was dismissed the score-board showed a total of 348 runs. Pupala was well set but at 43 he was tempted out by the Parsi slow left-hander and had to retire. Godambe did not waste much time in collecting 31 which included two sixes and two fours.

The Parsis did not start too well as B. E. Kapadia was beaten by Chandarana when the score was 17. However F. E. Kapadia joined Reporter and the pair added 72 runs for the next wicket when the latter was held by Mehta off Kagal's bowling. The batting remained consistent after this and Gandhi, Vajifda and D Kapadia all contributed substantially especially the first who had had luck in missing his century. At the end of the day's play the Parsis had put up the excellent score of 307 for 5 wickets, Vajifda and Kapadia remaining unbeaten. Kale the new Hindu bowler captured 2 wickets but he would have done better as a number of catches were muffed off his bowling.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K. G. Pardeshi c and b, P. Daruwalla	...	1
S. S. Dongre l b w Jamsetji	...	21
V. P. Mehta b Vajifdar	...	71
H. A. Mahale b Jamsedji	...	10
V. A Dalvi c Contractor b Jamsetji		72
P. Vithal b Jamsetji	...	50
D. L. Pupala St. B. Kapadia, b Jamsetji	...	43
K. R. Swami b Vajifdar	...	10
S. R. Godambe ct S. Gandhi, b Vajifdar	...	31
T. Kale ct B. Kapadia, b Vajifdar		0
S. B. Kagal not out	...	11
M. Chandarana St. B. Kapadia, b Jamsetji	...	10
Extras	...	18
Total	...	348

Bowling:—
Jamsetji 6 wickets for 134
Vajifdar 4 wickets for 54.

DR. KANGA'S XII.

M. R. Reporter ct V. Mehta, b Kagal	...	33
B. E. Kapadia b Chandarana	...	8
F. E. Kapadia ct Godambe, b Kale	...	68
S. N. Gandhi b Pardeshi	...	95
K. K. Irani b Kale	...	10
H. F. Vajifdar not out	...	53
D. K. Kapadia not out	...	32
J. Elavia did not bat.		
H. N. Contractor did not bat.		
M. Maneckshaw did not bat.		
P. Daruwalla did not bat.		
R. Jamsetji did not bat.		
Extras	...	8
Total (for 5 wickets)	...	307

Bowling:—
M. Chandarana 1 wicket for 81 runs.
T. Kale 2 wickets for 108 runs.
K. G. Pardeshi 1 wicket for 27 runs.

YOUNG MUSLIMS BEAT ISLAM GYM.

The Young Muslims were too strong for the Islam Gymkhana whom they beat by 79 runs on the Kennedy Sea Face. The home team batted first and scored 87 of which 35 were contributed by A. K. Khan and 24 by E. Merchant. The Young Muslims replied with 166, Vali Ahmed heading the least with 61 while S. M. Sha and A. A. Jasdanwalla scored 28 and 22 runs respectively.

The scores were:—

ISLAM GYM.

J. C. Jani b Rasool	...	2
Fatakdawalla b Mahmood	...	0
E. Merchant not out	...	24
A. G. Khan b Rasool	...	35
A. G. Kazi b Rasool	...	0
Dr. Ebrahim b Rasool	...	9
M. Fortwala lbw Rasool	...	4
M. Y. Shaikh b Rasool	...	2
Lokhandwala b Tamboowala	...	0
F. A. Fatakdawala and b Tamboowala	...	2
Ismail Cassum b Tamboowala	...	1
Extras	...	8
Total	...	87

Bowling:—
G. Rasool 6 wickets for 31 runs.
Tamboowala 3 wickets for 16 runs.

YOUNG MUSLIMS.

J. A. Shakoor c Fortwala b Kazi		9
Vali Ahmed c b Fortwala	...	61
A. A. Jasdanwala Khan b Fortwala	...	22
Tamboowala c b Fortwala	...	0
G. Rasool c Kaz, b Fortwala	...	13
S. M. Sha b Fortwala	...	28
Lokhani run out	...	1
Mahmood b Fortwala	...	0
Erfani not out	...	11
R. M. Shaikh b Kazi	...	5
E. H. Contractor b Fortwala	...	0
Extras	...	16
Total	...	166

Bowling:—
Fortwala 7 wickets for 67 runs.

NTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

SCOTLAND BEAT WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the International football match Scotland beat Wales by three goals to nil.

Sunny weather favoured the international football match between Scotland and Wales at Cardiff and the attendance numbered over 25,000. Only two minutes from the start, Keenor, Welsh centre-half, twisted his knee and retired. Keenor's absence necessitated rearrangement of the team. Scotland had more of the play, but the Welshmen despite their handicap made a good stand and when half time arrived, the score board was blank. The Scottish defence dealt capably with spirited Welsh attacks. After twenty-nine minutes' play, Duncan finished the right wing attack scoring with a low shot just inside the post, and ten minutes later McLean shot high into the net. The third goal was registered three minutes before the finish, Clunas netting with a long shot.

Final score: Scotland three goals, Wales nil.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal 4, Everton 1; Aston Villa 0, Cardiff 2; Bolson 2, West Bromwich 2; Burnley 1, Blackburn 3; Leeds 2, Bury 3; Leicester 5, Tottenham 3; Liverpool 2, Sunderland 2; Manchester United 1, Huddersfield 1; Newcastle 1, Birmingham 3; Notts County 2, Sheffield United 0; West Ham 3, Manchester City 1.

Second Division:—Fulham 4, Darlington 0; Middlesborough 1, Nottingham Forest 0; Oldham 1, Chelsea 1; Portsmouth 2, Derby 2; Preston 2, Southampton 2; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Barnsley 0; South Shields 3, Blackpool 4; Stockport 0, Hull 1; Stoke 0, Clapton Orient 0; Swansea 1, Port Vale 0; Wolverhampton 1, Bradford City 1.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers 2, Plymouth 3; Charlton 1, Aberdare 0; Exeter 0, Norwich 1; Gillingham 3, Brighton 1; Luton 3, Crystal Palace 2; Merthyr 4, Watford 1; Newport 2, Brentford 3; Northampton 1, Bournemouth 1; Queen's Park Rangers 0, Bristol City 2; Reading 2, Millwall 0; Swindon 2, Southend 0.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Accrington 2, Ashington 1; Bradford 1, Wrexham 1; Chesterfield 2, Doncaster 2; Durham 2, Wigan 0; Grimsby 2, Coventry 0; Halifax 3, Barrow 2; Hartlepools 6, New Brighton 1; Rochdale 2, Crewe 0; Rotherham 1, Nelson 3; Tranmere 3, Lincoln 0; Walsall 2, Southport 2.

Scottish League:—Aberdeen 3, Kilmarnock 2; Celtic 0, Dundee 0; Clydebank 4, Cowdenbeath 3; Dundee United 2, Morton 2; Hamilton 1, Queen's Park 0; Hibernians 3, Falkirk 1; Partick 2, Airdrieonians 3; Wraith 1, Rangers 0; St. Johnstone 2, Motherwell 2; St. Mirren 2, Hearts 1.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The following are the results of principal Rugby matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Cardiff 6, Aberavon 3; Abertillery 7, Cross Keys 6; Bath 3, Pontypool 6; Bristol 15, Portsmouth United Services 8; Coventry 24, St. Thomas Hospital 9; Edinburgh Academicals 0, Glasgow Academicals 35; West of Scotland 11, Edinburgh Institute 7; Aberdeen University 10, Edinburgh University 32; Glasgow High School 3, Heriotonians 6; Headinglay 18, Harlequins 14; Leicester 11, Northampton 5; Swansea 3, Llanelly 6; Manchester 34, Liverpool 3; Old Merchant Taylors 3, Mosely 18; Newport 22, Neath 6; Guy's Hospital 6, Old Blues 4; Old Alleynians 6, Rosslyn Park 21; Oxford University 15, Richmond 5; Watsonians 6, Royal High School 0; London Scottish 6, Cambridge University 23.—Reuter's Special.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Oct. 31.

In the County Championship to-day Cumberland beat Durham by 25 points to 4 at Whitehaven, and Northumberland beat Cheshire by 6 points to 5 at Gosforth.—Reuter's Special.

VICTORIA DERBY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Flemington.—The Victoria Derby resulted as follows:—

MANFRED	1
BELGAMBA	2
HAMPDEN	3

Starting prices:—5 to 2 on Manfred, 10 to 1 against Belgamba, 33 to 1 against Hampden. Seven ran. Won by 12 lengths; two lengths separated the second and the third. Time was two minutes 31½ seconds eclipsing race record and equalling course record.—Reuter.

PATHE CINEMA.

"Rags to Riches," another Warner Brothers' production, is one of the few pictures that can be praised without reservation, for it is one with a good plot, perfect acting and is packed with action, thrilling scenes and stirring adventure. Wesley Barry plays the leading role and is seen to his best advantage in this film. Every lad will envy him, for he does things that every boy wants to do, dreams of doing and cannot do. His daring "stunts" prove him to be one of the gamest boy actors of the screen. See him drop from a trestle fifty feet below into the river, face a crew of crooks. The action is fast and furious from start to finish. His quaint humour and excellent acting should prove sound entertainment.

MIRACLE-WORKER'S SPECIFIC.

MAHANT OF CHITRAKUT'S TREATMENT FOR CHEST-DISEASES.

Favourable reports having been received from patients who had taken the miraculous specific of the Mahant of Chitrakut for consumption, asthma, cough and other chest diseases on 1st October (Aso Sud Purnima) at Matunga, arrangements were again made by the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Matunga Residents' Association to have the medicine distributed gratis on the night of Saturday, the 31st Oct. (Kartak Sud Purnima which was a full-moon day) at the same place.

Accordingly, large crowds numbering about 3,000 assembled on the maidan at the King's Circle on Saturday night to avail themselves of this advantage. From 6 p.m. the crowds began to pour in, and the influx continued till 10 p.m. For days past, the organizers had broadcasted instructions regarding the treatment and diet etc. through the press and handbills. The patients were also informed that they should bring with them about a quarter lb. of *khir*, i.e. pudding made of cow's milk and rice, in which the medicine was to be taken, and that they should provide themselves with beddings and drinking-pots as they would be required to keep waking at their places till 4 a.m. the next morning. The crowds were accommodated on the maidan to the south of the King's Circle, and were divided into four rows each extending over a furlong and a half, one row being specially reserved for women. A feature of the gathering was the large number of Deccanis who were present, while there were about 50 Mahommadans and 25 Parsis. Squatting at their places, the patients and their friends and relatives whiled away the time in talking and playing at cards, while those who were too weak to sit up reclined on their beds, waking all the time. The whole concourse presented a beautiful scene in the moonlight with the little garden near by and the numerous decent bungalows scatterred over the open spaces. At 10 p.m. each patient was supplied with a teaspoonful of the Mahant's specific which consisted of a chocolate-coloured powder prepared from pure vegetables. This was thoroughly mixed with the *khir* in a plate, and the mixture was fully exposed to the cool rays of the full-moon for 5 hours which greatly increased the efficacy of the medicine. Exactly at 3 a.m. the next morning a bell was rung which was a signal that the medicine should be taken, and the whole assemblage eagerly swallowed it simultaneously. They then got up at once taking all their belongings to walk a mile or so, as this exercise is necessary to ensure the full effect of the specific. Those, however, who could not walk had to dispense with this part of the treatment.

The Mahant was not present this time, and all the arrangements were made by Mr. Jayantilal Mankar, Asstt. Secretary of the Humanitarian League, and Messrs. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo and Girdharlal Damodar Daphtary, Treasurer and Secretary respectively of the Matunga Residents' Association. About forty volunteers belonging to the Ghatkoper and Matunga Volunteer Corps were also present to render assistance.

Similar arrangements were made to distribute the specific at six more centres the same day, viz. Bulsar, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Una and Poona. At Bulsar, the arrangements were made by the Bombay Humanitarian League, and Mr. Gulabchand Devchand Jhaveri, the President, personally went there for supervision.

BIRTH BUT A GUINEA STAMP

ANTI UNTOUCHABILITIY CONFERENCE

MADRAS, Nov. 1.

The first Madras Provincial Anti-untouchability Conference commenced its sitting here last evening. The opening function was performed by the Rajah of Pitapur and there was a large gathering of distinguished persons. Among those present were Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Justice Venkatasubba Rao, Rajah of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro and Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu.

The chairman of the Reception Committee Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar in welcoming the delegates observed that they had met in order to popularise the message of anti-untouchability and to resolve to realise that birth "is but the guinea stamp and man is the man for a' that." After the welcome address was read Sir R. Venkataratnam Naidu was voted to the chair. They had come to learn, said the President, in the course of his presidential address that they had political and social rights but they had yet to learn that in the commonwealth of spirit every soul had a vote. If they recognised that principle they could see the force of the humourous definition of a negro that he was the image of God cut in ebony. In attempting to remove the curse of untouchability people were apt to consider what Mrs. Grundy would say. He appealed to such of them to act on their own testimony and on the testimony of their God.—A.P.

A FATAL SLIP.

On Friday afternoon Chandulal Nathal (40) a mistry employed in Messrs. Makin Mackenzie and Co., slipped his foot in sweeper's gully at Bruce Lane, Fort, sustained fracture of the skull. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died the same night.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned verdict of accidental death.

The following bulletin was issued from Belvedere on Sunday:—"Her Excellency the Countess of Reading is making uninterrupted progress towards recovery.

(Sd.) F. P. Connor, J. Norman Walker, 1st Nov., 10-30 a.m."—A.P.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

INTERSTING CASE AT POONA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, Oct. 29.

To-day the police charged a Parsi named Jamsetji Cowasji Merchant before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate with the forgery of a cheque for Rs. 325. It is alleged by the prosecution that the accused got a blank cheque form from another Parsi merchant named Sorabji Shapurji, who had an account in the Imperial Bank by telling him that one of his clients wished to pay him but had no cheque forms with him at the time. This form it is alleged the accused filled in favour of J. Rustomjee by which name he was known and signed his friend Sorabji Shapurji's name to it. He then post dated it and cashed it with a shroff, Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte and Mr. Jehangir Pestonjee pleaders appeared for the accused while Mr. G. R. Sathe, Honorary Deputy Superintendent of Police prosecuted. Mr. H. Hincheliff, Assistant Accountant Imperial Bank of India Ltd., was the first witness to be examined. He said: The Bank had an account with Sorabji Shapurji and Bhugwandas Sobaram. Both accounts were current accounts. The cheque for Rs. 325 shown him was sent him by Bhugwandas on the 20th October. It was sent for credit to his account. It was drawn in favour of J. Rustomjee or order. This was between 12 and 1 p.m. The Bank had a specimen signature of Sorabji. The amount was not credited to Bhugwandas. The signature on the cheque did not tally with the specimen, and the Bank in consequence wrote to Sobaram to this effect. The Agent of the Bank had endorsed the cheque with the remark "forged signature." Sorabji Shapurji happened to be in the Bank at the time. He was shown the cheque, but denied having signed it. Witness wrote out a letter and asked Sorabji to sign it which he did under pressure. If the cheque had been cashed, the bank, he thought, would have been put to a loss of Rs. 325. Sorabji had not given any instructions to the Bank to the effect that he had authorised any one to draw money in his name. Witness then reported the matter to the police.

Sorabji Shapurji, Contractor the next witness said he had a current account with the Imperial Bank of India. He had a blank cheque book, which he had not brought with him. He had shown the police this book. It still contained some blank forms. He had never given anyone authority to sign for him for the purpose of drawing out money from his account. The signature on the cheque and the writing on it was not his. The accused goes under the name of J. Rustomjee. His real name is J. C. Merchant, while his business name is J. Rustomjee. J. Rustomjee had a brick factory at Kirkee. He knew another man by the name of J. Rustomjee This man has some connection with the brick factory at Kirkee. The real J. Rustomjee lives in Goota Street, Poona Cantonment. The cheque shown him was one from the series of cheques in his possession.

Asked how this cheque left his witness took. The accused came and asked for a blank form. He had given the cheque form in question about three weeks previous to the 20th October. The accused said he had to recover some money from a client who had not his cheque book with him and the accused gave him the blank cheque he wanted. The witness could not say in whose writing either the cheque or the signature on it was in. He knew the accused and Mr. J. Rustomjee for the last nine years. He had no letters from either party. He saw the cheque in question on the 20th October when he was in the bank for the purpose of drawing money. Witness was called to the counter by a bank employee who asked him if the signature on the cheque was his. Witness said it was not. He next saw the Agent and there signed a letter. Further examination of this witness was postponed till he should bring his cheque book.

A MONEY LENDER'S EVIDENCE.

Bhugwandas Sobaram, a money lender of Sachapir Street. He had known the accused for the last five or six months. The witness had purchased bricks from the accused, whom he knew as J. Rustomjee. He did not know anyone else by that name. He had an account with the Imperial Bank. He could not read or write English. On the 27th September, 1925, the accused had given him a cheque for Rs. 225. Witness gave the accused Rs. 225 in cash. The witness at the time had another cheque with him for Rs. 350 which he had received previously from the accused. One of this last cheque Rs. 100 were credited to the accused's account. About the 21st or 22nd October the accused's father paid him Rs. 250 in cash and took away the cheque for Rs. 350. This cheque was also on the Imperial Bank. It had been given him sometime in August. It was a post-dated cheque. The cheque for Rs. 350 had not been sent to th bank on the due date. Bricks purchased by him were coming in at the time, and the accounts had to be adjusted later, the witness explained. When a cheque is received by him it is entered in his cash book and treated as cash. He had cashed the cheque for Rs. 325 dated the 20th October. When he received a cheque he took the signature of the man who brought it on the reverse. In his presence the accused signed on the reverse as J. Rustomjee. If the money was brought to him before the expiry of the date he took it otherwise he sent the cheque to the Bank when the cheque fell due. If he had known that the cheque was a forged one he would not have accepted it. He signed at the back of the cheque and someone had written the equivalent in English. He had debited the Bank with the amount. His servant returned the pay in slip. About 3 p.m. he got a letter from the bank telling him the cheque for Rs. 325 was a bad one and asking him to come to the Bank. He sent his servant to the Bank with the letter received.

MILL STRIKE DRAGS ON.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS.

On Saturday 71 mills were opened and admitted 4,455 men to work, viz:— to clean machinery, sweep the premises and also for bleaching and dyeing purposes. In most of the mills the average number of men employed ranged from 25 to 50. The Manekji Petit and Simplex mills had, however, 250 each, while the Presidency the Fazulbhoy, the Framji Petit, the Alexandra, the Morarji Gokuldas' and the Shapurji Broacha between 125 and 175 each.

On Saturday, about 15 mills paid 250 operatives their wages for September.

The management of the Moon Mill have posted a notice informing the operatives who have not yet received their wages for September that they would be paid on Wednesday the 4th November.

The textile labour leaders distributed food stuff among 80 men and 20 women on Saturday.

VAISHNAVITE'S FEELINGS HURT.

At a public meeting of Vaishnavite Hindus of Bombay held at Madhav Bag on Sunday last under the presidency of Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, resolutions were passed protesting against the false allegations published in the "Pole" in connection with the sacred image of Shreenathji Bawaji enshrined in the Shreenath Dwara temple; resolving to completely boycott the said paper, recording that the feelings of the Vaishnavas have been deeply injured by the said imputations, and authorising the Chairman of the meeting to send copies of the resolutions to the Government of Bombay as well as to the Police Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

LATE MR. AHMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

We regret to announce the death which took place yesterday morning at his residence, Altmount House, on Altmound Road, of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, son of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 1st Baronet, and brother of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 2nd Baronet, and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy. Mr. Ahmedbhoy, who was 40 years of age at the time of his death, was a

partner in the firm of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and sons. The funeral which took place at 1 p.m. yesterday was largely attended. The "jiarat" ceremony will take place on Monday.

If appears Mr. Ahmedbhoy was suffering from diptheria for some time past and finally succumbed to it. He leaves behind him a large number of relatives and friends to mourn his loss.

RANGBODHECHHU NATYA SAMAJ.

The above Company gave its last performance last evening, which proved to be a completely successful one. Every available seat was booked. The staging of the popular drama of "Sanshaya Kallol" as also the appearance of Sheth Rajaram Morarji on the stage as hero excited so keen interest among the local Bhatia Community that there was a good sprinkling of Bhatia ladies and gentlemen among the audience. Saokar was, as usual, superb in his acting and singing as the heroine. The Jalsa song of love frolic of Krishna elicited torrent of applause. In point of acting as a coy maiden Saokar very nearly approaches another illustrious Maharastra actor Bal Gandharva. Rajaram has certainly made great improvement over his previous performance. In a scramble for praise for the hero and heroine suspicious Falgunrao so unnappy in his wedded life deserves a high compliment for keeping up to the last the tone and behaviour of a doggedly suspicious husband—not a rare commodity in the market of married life.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' COMPETITION.

Congress Members who are self spinners are appealed to contest the All-India Spinners' Competition to be held at Cawnpore during the Congress Week, i.e. last week of December 1925. Intending competitors should send in their names to the Secretaries, of the District Congress Committees, or to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House 223, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay 4.

Karachi, Nov. 1.—The Italian aviator De Pinedo alighted at Karachi harbour at 8-5 last night and departed for Bunder Abbas at 8-15 this morning.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Mrs. Shirin K. Fazdar on "The History of Bahai Movement and its Principles", Servents of India Society Home Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m. (S. T

B. E. (Civil etc.) Exam. results, 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

Public meeting re. Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

Public lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "Social Fetters and How to break them" at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Raja Govindlal Shivlal presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S.T).

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Nov. 4 (Wed.)	6h. 41m.	Ch. 5m.
Nov. 5 (Thu.)	6h. 40m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 6 (Fri.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
Nov. 7 (Sat.)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

SETH AHMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, son of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, first Baronet and brother of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, second Baronet and Sir Fazulbhoy one of the partners of Messrs Currimbhoy Ebrahim and sons died on Saturday morning at his residence Altamount House, Altamount Road, Age 40. Funeral service 2oclc place at 1 p.m. on Saturday. Jiarat ceremony will take place on Monday morning at 10 a.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.—Swami Tiruvenkatachariar will conduct a kalakshepam of Tiruvaimozhi at the Samaj premises from to-day (Monday) every night at 8-45 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY'S CONCERT PROGRAMME.—A concert programme of vocal and intrumental music arranged by Mr. Joseph Raymond will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F.V., wave-length 387 metres.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA.—The prize distribution will be held in the School Hall to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.). His Highness the Maharaj Rana Sahib Bahadur of Dholpur presiding. Pandit Din Dayaluji Sharma will also attend.

"SOCIAL FETTERS & HOW TO BREAK THEM"—Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "Social Fetters & How to break them" on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Raja Govindlal Shivlal will preside.

THE ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.—Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League the following public lectures will be delivered at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wady, Girgaum Back Road: on the 8th by Vaidya Anant V. Gurjar on "Kad-Dhanya"; on the 15th by Prof. P. V. Kulkarni on "Mahabharat-Viraparvat"; on the 22nd by Dr. D. R. Kirtikar on "Is Education Abroad a National Asset?"; and on the 29th by Mr. V. H. Bhonsule on "W. B. Yeats—Irish Poet, a Noble Prizeman."

SALE OF KHADI ARTICLES.—The entire stock of the Provincial Khadi Board is put for sale at a great reduction in prices, in order to make room for the various sorts of other articles specially prepared out of the franchise yarn. The present stock is composed of prints of sorts and of various widths, towels, bedsheets, table cloths, etc. also a large stock of hand made carpets highly appriciated by the persons to be cleared of at a very great reduced prices. Spinning wheels and accessories such as Spindles, chamarkhas, cotton slivers, etc., also can be had at the Congress office during office hours.

U. P. INDUSTRIES COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 1.

The Committee appointed by the United Provinces Government to enquire into Provincial industries has submitted its recommendations. The Government agree with most of their recommendations. A Bill has been drafted which says that one officer among the Director and two Deputy Directors should have industrial or commercial experience, and proposes the reorganisation of an emporium for sale of art products in Lucknow, and the opening of a show room in the business quarter of Lucknow and the establishment of a permanent agency in London to extend the sales of provincial manufactures in Europe. One of the Committee's most important recommendations is that Lucknow technical school should be developed into a college of electrical and mechanical engineering.—A.P.

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the SCIENCE OF NUMBERS applied to Horse Racing. Workable in any part of the World, having no connection with TIME, COLOUR or SOUND. Knowledge of ASTROLOGY not required. Fluke Chances avoided besides Favourites. Can find ONE or TWO Horses in EACH RACE. Rs. 16. Apply to:—The Author, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No. 697, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD., Lahore, and its branches are receiving season deposits at rates to be enquired.
B. N. SINGH
Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1925.

SWARAJIST PROGRAMME.

The executive committee of the Swaraj party will assemble at Nagpur to-day to determine grave issues of policy. The members meet in an atmosphere of contention and hazard, but it is nothing unique in the history of the organisation that came into existence at Gaya and settled its claim for individuality at Juhu and Ahmedabad. It would be useless to minimise or to discolour the significance of a challenging situation. The word "split" is dear to the fomentors of strife, but is there any real occasion of differences at Nagpur? Personalities very often dominate policy. The Maharashtra school of politics had always a loyal concern for the programme and personality of Mr. C. R. Das, but the spirit of attachment cannot be trusted in new surroundings. At Patna, the All-India Congress Committee to use the words of Mahatma Gandhi, "converted the Congress into an essentially political organisation which would carry its work through the Swaraj party whose policy would be controlled by the Congress." Pundit Motilal has said that consistently with the pristine object of resistance, the Swaraj party propose to obey the behests of the Congress. The supreme decision rests with the Congress, and that is a fact which requires the continuous notice of the Swaraj party. The Swaraj party have no dictatorial office to perform in relation to the Congress, and now that differences have set in, it should be their object to obtain from the Congress a definite mandate binding their course of action. For Swarajists to meet at Nagpur and establish that Mr. Tambe was wrong and selfish in his underhand bargain, will hardly satisfy the country, since the differences which have come to the surface deserve definite judgment. Mr. N. C. Kelkar who congratulated Mr Tambe in his personal capacity, has sought to justify his lapse by a pronouncement in favour of responsive co-operation, a term which we imagine is equivalent to the honourable co-operation stipulated by Deshabandhu Das at Faridpur. Mr. Kelkar has applied the full force of stealthy dialectics to protect his dual attitude, but his words leave us no doubt as to the duality of his position. If co-operation is to be responsive, there should be some reliable response to the offer; and if he thinks that the present attitude of Government calls for prompt co-operation we would surmise that he for one is not difficult to please.

Let there be no ambiguity regarding the contentions of Mr. Kelkar who gives only a bellicose interpretation of the views of Lord Sinha. "Responsive co-operation" involves a redundancy of word and idea, because all co-operation has to be reciprocal and responsive. When Mr. Kelkar recommends it, he suggests a radical departure in Swarajist policy. He is clever in exploiting the acceptance of a seat in the Skeen Committee by Pundit Motilal, a feat which is by no means distasteful to critics like us who deprecated the step; he is positively smart in referring to the propaganda of Swarajists at Gaya regardless of the Congress, a point we welcome as supporting our view that there is nothing to lose by public-spirited controversy. But there we close our appreciation of Mr Kelkar, who, having the reputation of a diplomatic Moderate, now merely urges the existence of his fundamental differences with Swarajists. The Swaraj party have been, unfortunately, under the impression that they have only to alter rules to regularise variations from their original policy. The method is mistaken, the effect on public opinion is not satisfactory, and the process does not stifle the assertion of personal jealousy. We wonder if the Swarajists quite realise the slow alienation of public allegiance following upon their practice of the law of exceptions. If it is co-operation, it serves no purpose to swallow the cow and then choke over the tail. There is no equivocation in Mr. Kelkar who praises the performance of Mr. Tambe as a formidable individual who has penetrated into the official citadel for widening the scope of self-government in the country. We understand his stand-point, much as we differ from his instructive programe. Nor are all, who cry "Swaraj Swaraj", Swarajists especially after the assurance of Sir Basil Blackett that they were all Swarajists in the Assembly. There are wide differences, and we feel that while Mr. Kelkar has some controversial advantage in exposing the right-ist move of the Swarajists, he offers only the Moderate proposition in his evangel of co-operation, mis-named responsive. Let the Swarajists for once declare in favour of the acceptance of lucrative office and there will be a strong impetus towards the Andhra direction of civil disobedience and the comb-out of opportunist tacticians. In spite of the disparagement of lapses there was no obscurity in the Swarajist mandate. Anxious as we are for unity, we prefer unity with a definite purpose to vague exhortation. All do like Sir Sankaran Nair, esteem unity, but unity must have a collective intent to be substantial, and if Swarajists drift to the preferment of nomination and office, there should be an expulsive phase of turmoil in the party. Those in favour of Left-wing fidelity should not be afraid of threats as argument, because the country has lost faith in super-constitutional manoeuvres and the people are coming to apprehend civil disobedience itself to be the school and preparation of civil disobedience. The call for ideal preliminaries is falling like a hollow echo.

The Swarajists have to re-affirm their original policy at the risk of dissension within and persecution without. If they are introspective, they would detect the nature of the present inertia and of the voluble style of blaming Mahatma Gandhi for all the ills of national distemper. The original policy is there, and if it seems a failure, it is because it has been too difficult for whirling success. The difficulty must be overcome by firm consolidation and by efforts towards a more effective electoral victory. The future will then take care of itself. We hope there will be an end to drift and technical compromise; and once dialectics are over we are confident of the essential attachment of Maharashtra to the policy of resistance. While the move against local splits and weak provincialism, is opposed, we hope there will be, at Nagpur, some regulation of uniform tactics. Take the case of the Bombay Council where the Swaraj party has rightly protested against the refusal of Government to honour their word touching private bills. The Swarajists are silent, but there was no inexorable case against the diversion of their voting power in favour of Mr. Baptista's resolution at the week-end on the Corrupt Practices Bill. If they are weak and the Government irresponsive, it is their business to push the Government towards the naked exercise of autocracy. Let the constituencies derive the benefit of exciting tactics—for such is the opinion of many people. Alone Mr. Saklatvala said at length what he felt at the time of the India Office vote. A handful of Europeans fight exhaustively in the Calcutta Corporation and leave the decision to the House. They have, of course, the advantage of a collusive Government; but still should we in the Bombay Council lose the advertising value of grim vocal opposition? It is a small point perhaps, but it raises the question of uniform tactics by Swarajists even where they are in a minority; and Bombay Swarajists in the Council have not yet substituted agitation in the the constituencies for dumb opposition in the legislature. There is no harm in changing tactics and in canvassing support for the next elections, if the entire Swarajist party retains its purpose. A rule of exemptions and dispensations exposes the party to the sort of polemical attack preferred by Mr. Kelkar. We trust Nagpur will not witness any conflict of personalities against principles. If the Swarajists fail to move to the Congress Left, they will have a dismal future before them.

SYRIA AND THE LEAGUE.

The session of the Council of the League of Nations specially summoned to deal with the Greco-Bulgarian situation has ended with the receipt of a telegram from the Allied military attaches announcing that the Greeks had completely evacuated Bulgaria without any incident by the midnight of October 28. At the final meeting of the Council both M. Briand and Mr. Chamberlain expressed their satisfaction at the public settlement, the former declaring that "nations should always apply for justice when and where they were sure of finding it and the principle of the League was to prove such justice in disputes of this nature." Mr. Chamberlain said that the present case afforded a brilliant example of how the Council was able to overcome the difficulties of Nations between whom some unfortunate dispute arose." The Council deserves to be congratulated on the successful manner in which it has asserted its authority in averting a war between Greece and Bulgaria. This is its first important success which was largely due to the fact that the disputants were small States who could not afford to risk the opposition of Big European Powers. In the past when the League had opportunities of justifying its existence as an instrument of justice between nations it so completely failed as to confirm the view of its critics that it was merely a creature of the Big Powers. Britain's bullying of Egypt and France's assault on the independence of the Riffi did not even evoke a feeble protest from the League. Now while the entire civilized world has been shocked by French barbarity in Damascus, the Council of the League of Nations has dispersed without even caring to assure the public opinion of the world that it will do its duty by the people of Syria whose destiny it handed over to the tender mercies of the French in 1920. The shambles of Damascus are witness not merely to the unworthiness of the French to hold the mandate in Syria but also to the cruel mockery of the mandate system itself. General Sarrail, who is immediately responsible for the massacres and vandalism far more reprehensible than the atrocities committed by the Germans during the war, has been recalled. This action will be widely advertised as a sufficient reparation for the wrongs done to the people of Syria. But General Sarrail was merely an instrument for upholding a vicious system against which the Syrian people are in revolt. It is this vicious system—the system of mandates which cloaks the predatory imperialism of the Big Powers—which must go if the spirit of the League of Nations to which reference has just been made by M. Briand is to be vindicated. But from the League of Nations as it is constituted at present justice for the people of Syria is hardly to be expected. Already propagandists have been busy defaming a people fighting for their freedom and sowing seeds of disunion between them. The following Reuter's cable is worthy of careful study:

"A message from Damascus says that one of the first results of Damascus bombardment is that Nassibdey Albakri, who was educated at Turkish Universities and is a member of the People's Party has placed himself at the head of all the bandit bands outside Damascus and is organising them as "political bandits". He has 3,000 well-armed men directed by a revolutionary committee with its headquarters at Cairo and intends to carry on guerilla warfare against the French all through the winter.

The Paris newspaper the "Petit Journal" publishes a message from Damascus that the whole of Syria is terrorised and that the Mussalmans are preaching revolt. Bands of Bedouins are ravaging the country and wreaking vengeance on Christian villages. There is also a grave discontent among the Christian population of Damascus. Among the dead are many Christians and Jews inhabiting the Muslim quarters or killed owing to errors by the officers commanding the tanks."—Reuter.

This is not the first time that Reuter's agency has shown itself to be a willing tool of the imperialistic policy of the Big Powers. In the eyes of its correspondents all non-European peoples struggling for freedom are "bandits" and "insurgents", patriotism, of course, being a virtue worthy of admiration and support when it inspires the actions of European nations alone, and patriotic struggles of non-European peoples against the thraldom of a European Power are "revolutionary conspiracies" and "terrorism". Shorn of its poisonous propaganda, the meaning of Reuter's cable is clear. It is that French savagery at Damascus has at last awakened the Syrian people, both Christian Muslim, to the humiliation of foreign rule and that they are now in earnest in winning their freedom with their own unaided freedom. In the struggle against the most powerful military Power in the world they will have the sympathy of all Asia and all right-minded individuals outside Asia. The League's Permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva is reported to have requested France to furnish a supplementary report regarding the mandate to date which will be examined by a special session in December. If the result of this examination will be to whitewash the crime of France it will be adding insult to the injury already done to the Syria people. If the League of Nations is anxious to inspire confidence among the Asiatic peoples in its independence and impartiality it must immediately take steps to cancel the mandate for Syria.

Notes of the Day.

New Era in Persia

The Persian Mejliss on Saturday passed a resolution by a majority of 80 deposing the Kajar dynasty, in the name of national welfare, has given temporary government within constitutional and national laws to Reza Khan Pehlevi and has left it to the National Assembly to decide on the permanent government. The decision means the disappearance of the Kajar family, but does it mean the end of monarchy or merely the substitution of it by a dictatorship? The Kajar family, thanks to the misdeeds of the father of the deposed Shah, has not been very popular with the Persian people whom the Time Spirit has not left untouched. Last year the deposed Shah would have lost his crown and a republic would have been established but for the strong opposition of the Mujtahids, the priests, who still command considerable influence in that priest-ridden country and who naturally regard monarchy as the best guarantee for the preservation of their vested interests. Reza Khan, the Prime Minister, who was expected to support the growing republican movement, issued a proclamation making it an offence even to suggest the desirability of a Republic. Though the Republican movement was thus checked, Reza Khan lost his majority in the Mejliss and resigned. As, however, he was the idol of the Army and was too powerful to be trifled with, the Mejliss, by a large majority, asked him to resume his office. Since then the power of Reza Khan has grown as a result of the reforms he has introduced in the administration, and above all, of the success with which he has evolved order out of chaos. It is this enormous power enjoyed by Reza Khan which constitutes a temptation to abuse it to which he may succumb. Reza Khan as President of a Persian Republic will give Persia the strong and popular government that she needs. If, however, Reza Khan's ambition is by becoming a dictator ultimately to found a new dynasty he may in his life-time give that unhappy country a stable government but he will not have promoted its national welfare. The disappearance of the Kajars gives him a splendid opportunity of rendering unforgettable service to Persia and winning undying fame for himself by helping to establish a republic which the requirements of modern progress as well as of Islam demand.

Free and Compulsory Education in Bombay.

Nine years after the passage of a resolution by the Bombay Corporation indicating its opinion that the time had come for a larger extension of primary education in this city, has that body been able at last to initiate from to-day a scheme of free and compulsory primary education in an area about half in extent to the territory under municipal jurisdiction. In the F. and G. Wards, localities chiefly inhabited by the Marathi-speaking mill operatives, a population in the midst of which are now cropping up colonies of middle class homes also, free and primary education will be an actual fact from to-day. The scheme would have matured in these areas a few years earlier but for the wrangling attitude adopted by the local Government with respect to the Corporation's contention that the State should stick to the earlier generosity of support it had promised when the compulsory scheme was mooted in Bombay immediately after the passage of the Primary Education Act of 1920 for the City and Island of Bombay. The only defect of the scheme that will be inaugurated to-day is that it excludes from its operation Muslim girls who need education most. In the Secretary to the Corporation's School Committee we have a young Muslim educationist who combines enthusiasm for his work with no little experience as an inspecting officer previously in Government employ. We trust he will soon be able to convince the Schools Committee and through it the Corporation of the unwisdom of exempting Muslim girls. We notice that the Schools Committee has realised the value of propaganda by means of posters and leaflets in making the compulsory scheme popular, but we would advise the School Committee and its Secretary to mobilize the help of the middle class residents of the F. and G. Wards on its side to make the movement a success. Let it have as little of bureaucratic rigour as possible. The Committee knows as a result of the census it previously took of the number of school-going children in these wards, what a large amount of material it has to tackle. Let the process of tackling it be humanised, so that our illiterates will turn to literacy with a sense of pleasure and not from the fear of being fined.

Stock Exchange Tactics.

Our attention has been drawn to a circular, dated 28th October, issued by "G. H. Pestonji". This circular refers to our leading article on "Public Utility and Finance" published on the same day, and, professing to summarise it, puts into the summary things which we never said or implied. We are reported to have said editorially that "the real loss in Kundley Valley has not yet been declared", that "Rs. 13 lakhs is merely a private estimate of the Company, but this is likely to be an underestimate when the enquiry by the Government commission is made." We have seldom come across a more palpable case of misrepresentation and of abuse of publicity than this. It is obvious that this has been done in the interests of certain parties who were bears in shares of the several power supply enterprises of the Tata Company. We raised this issue as a large public question and here is an individual in the Bombay Stock Exchange, who not only makes use of the warning raised by us on public grounds, but who attributes to us statements which we never made. If the directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange, instead of falling foul of everybody, were to take notice as a Board of such misrepresentations and canards, the reputation of the Stock Exchange would not be lowered in the eyes of the public. We do not wish to attach great importance to this circular, but we feel that the writer, who attempts to give a summary of our article in Gujarati, deliberately tries to mislead the readers to whom the original may not be available or intelligible in English, and has not only committed an offence, but has also insulted the intelligence of the stockbroker community, for whose benefit the circular has been issued.

A Suggestion for the School Boards.

In a letter to us, the Chairman of the School Board Bandra Municipality makes a useful suggestion which ought to facilitate progress in primary education in this Presidency, if his idea of having a conference of these School Boards "to devise ways and means to make the Scheme of Primary Free and Compulsory Education a success" is taken up with enthusiasm by the Chairmen of other Municipal School Committees. Co-ordinated action along certain definite, well-thought out lines is essential for the stability of the free and compulsory idea in the spread of primary education. Mr. Joshi, the Chairman of the Bandra School Board, wishes it to be known that "many School Boards have agreed that such a conference will greatly facilitate the working of the School Boards and will tend to bring about a sort of uniformity in the direction of progress." This is welcome news, and we hope the School Boards agree with equal unanimity on making some precise suggestions to Mr. Joshi about the points to be discussed at such a conference. We should put in the forefront the question of finance. What are the financial resources available to a small municipality, say Barsi or Dahanu, to shoulder adequately the burden of providing free primary education to all the boys and girls of school-going age within its territory? How much can it expect from the State? Is the ratio of support at present promised by the latter adequate? How far are our local bodies in a position to impose additional taxation definitely to be earmarked as an education cess to meet the cost of the free education. Here are some very pertinent queries that ought to come up for discussion and we shall be glad to find that the initiative for a conference taken by Mr. Joshi leads to tangible results.

ISULT TO INDIA.

R. WOOD'S APPOINTMENT.

NE EMINENTLY UNDESIRABLE."

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

r. Annie Besant in the course of a cable the "New India" from England on the intment of the New Viceroy says: "I rd it as a purely party move. One ently undesirable has been appointed such men as Lord Willingdon and Lord aldshay were available. Mr. Wood s nothing of India and it is an insult ndia to send as her ruler one who is rly ignorant of her needs, her ambi- and her powers. All that is said on by the leading Tory newspapers is that gh he knows nothing of India he will competent advisors. That means we are to be ruled by worst form of ign Government.—A. P.

ASK BEFORE MR. WOOD.

A POINT IN HIS FAVOUR

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Mr. Wood's problems as Viceroy are set th by Lord Meston in an article in the nday Times," most momentous of which he decision the Viceroy must take when advises the parliamentary commission to examine the constitution before 9 regarding which Lord Meston says it difficult to overestimate the influence Mr. od may be able to exert on the Indian ers to induce them to settle down to r work and undo the extravagances of few years. Lord Meston expresses the nion it may be a definite advantage that Wood brings a fresh and unbiassed d to bear on such a grave issue.—Reu-

TRIBUTE TO LORD READING.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

After approving of the appointment of Rt. Hon. Mr. Wood the "Evening andard" says Lord Reading proved him- to be a wise and able Viceroy whose thods' time has amply vindicated. He n point proudly to the fact that India in a much more stable condition than en he landed on her shores. Political itation has subsided and calm has sue- ded storm. He leaves his successor an ier heritage than he found himself. rd Reading has done the country many eat services, but the greatest has been e last.—Reuter.

A PROTOTYPE OF LORD RIPON?

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

Commenting on the appointment of Mr. ood as the Viceroy of India "The Leader ites: In the record of the Viceroy- signate there is nothing to inspire the ople of India with confidence and hope- his Viceroyality will recall the years rd Ripon's regime. We think it may assumed in the Governor-General's Exe- tive Council he will not be able to com- and the authority of Lord Reading as he ill be younger than all his colleagues but e. If any satisfaction can be derived om the appointment it must be from the gative feeling that a worse selection has been made such as Marquis os London- rry or Viscont Peel or Lord Lloyd.—A.P.

CALCUTTA PRESS.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

Commenting on the appointment of the roy-elect, the "Englishman" says: Mr. ldwin has indeed chosen wisely in select- a man in whom a kindly tolerance, ofound faith in human nature and fer- nt idealism are perhaps most dominant aracteristics. He will thus act as a foil, d as a counter-poise to the brilliant, if me times rather, hard and cynical material m and mundane Empiricism of the pre- nt Secretary of State. From his charac- r and from his public and private re- rd, we may feel certain that Mr. Wood ill enter upon the vast responsibility hich it is in the power of the Crown to estow with no other thought than a deep esire to be of service both to India and o the Empire, and with a fervent prayer hat he may witness, during his term of ffice, that complete reconciliation of India nd Great Britain of which signs are hap- ily not wanting to-day.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says. Nothing is known against him and that is aying a good deal. Mr. Wood comes with a clean slate to write upon. There is no reason to be particularly alarmed simply because he is a Conservative.—A. P.

LAHORE PRESS.

LAHORE, Oct. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Edward Wood, as the next Viceroy of India the "Civil and Military Gazette" says: It is a matter for satisfaction that His Majesty's Government has not broken with a well established and commendable precedent by electing for the Viceroyalty a minister who had held the Secretaryship of State for India. Some regret may naturally be felt, adds the paper that an administrator of tried Indian experience like Lord Ronaldshay has not been selected to succeed Lord Reading, but from what is known of Mr. Wood's own record and personality, there is every reason to believe that he will make a good and successful Viceroy.

The "Tribune" expresses disappointment at the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Ed-

(Continued on next page.)

THE CHINESE PUZZLE.

CHANG-TSUNG CLAIMS VICTORY.

ALLIED REINFORCEMENTS RUSHING TO FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Peking.—It is officially stated here that the Manchurian leader, General Chang-Tsung-Chang, has telegraphed to Peking claiming victory south of Hsuchowfu. He states that General Sun-Chuang-Fang, the Military Governor of Chekiang and the supporter of Feng-Yuh-Siang, has withdrawn his army to Pengpu.

A despatch from Shanghai estimates that Chang-Tsung-Fang commands 80,000 men, his army being more compact and more prepared than Sun-Chuan-Fang's army of 50,000. Chang-Tsung apparently struck before the arrival of 15,000 Allied reinforcements which are rushing up to the front.—Reuter.

FIGHTING BEGINS IN CHINA.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Peking.—The followers of Chang-tso-lin and Wu-pei-fu are both claiming great victories with thousands of casualties prisoners and captures respectively at Pengpu and Hsuchowfu. The reports are regarded here as indicating that fighting has begun between Hsuchowfu and Pengpu but that it is not heavy. The attitude of Feng-yu-hsiang towards Chang-tso-lin is still ambiguous though their respective delegates are negotiating at Peking.—Reuter.

CLOSING OF EXHIBITION.

THE KING ON WEMBLEY'S IMPORTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Despite a heavy fog, a crowd was waiting at the turnstiles before eight this morning anxious to be present at the closing ceremony of the Wembly Exhibition. The Duke of York, through amplifiers, addressed the audience in a packed Stadium. He read a message from the King which said: "The Exhibition marks an important stage in the history of my people, both at home and oversens. It has not only taught us much of the productive capacity of the Empire, but has stimulated a legitimate pride in our past achievements as well as increased our sense of responsibility for years to come. I pray that those lessons will not be forgotton, and that under God's guidance, our Commonwealth of Nations and mankind in general may strive to attain that spirit of mutual trust and confidence without which peace and happiness of the world cannot be secured."

The Duke of York dwelt on the strenuous and self-sacrificing labour of the Governments of Empire, the Executive Council of the Board and the Administrative Staffs in carrying out the great Imperial undertaking. He said the decision to continue Wembly for a second year was amply justified. No doubt any longer existed that the Exhibition had completed the task of Empire education.—Reuter's Special.

MOSUL DEPORTATIONS & TURKEY.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Geneva.—It is learned that in reply to a communication from the Secretariat of the League of Nations requesting payment of her share of expenses in connection with the inquiry into the deportation of Christians from Mosul, Turkey has agreed to pay, provided a Turish assessor is appointed to the Commission of Enquiry. It is understood that the Councils Committee of three will examine the matter at Paris. It is observed that the Turkish reply does not allude to any extension of enquiry north of the Brussels line.—Reuter.

INQUIRY MISSION AT MOSUL.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Geneva.—The League Mission, headed by Laidoner, arrived to-day at Mosul by aeroplane from Damascus to investigate the matter of the Turkish deportation of Christians.—Reuter.

COMPLETE EVACUATION OF BULGARIA

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—The Council of the League ended its session, to-day, with the receipt of a telegram from the Allied military attaches announcing that the Greeks had completely evacuated Bulgaria without any incident by the midnight of October 28th.

The Japanese delegate, Viscount Ishi, in a speech attributed the success of the Council's settlement of the Graeco-Bulgarian incident largely to the spirit prevailing since the Locarno agreement. M. Briand, in an eloquent speech, dilated on the spirit of world citizenship inspiring the negotiations at Locarno which, he said, was the spirit of the League itself.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The military attaches appointed by the League Council to enquire into the Graeco-Bulgarian frontier telegraphed to M. Briand from Petritich on 31st October stating that the Bulgars reoccupied their posts without any incident, that both sides of the frontier are very calm and that conditions are rapidly coming to normal.—Reuter.

DAMASCUS HOLOCAUST

"12,000 PRISONERS KILLED."

EXECUTIONS CONTINUE.

GEN. SARRAIL RECALLED.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT £3,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Cairo.—According to the Damascus newspaper, "Omran", the damage to Damascus by the bombardment is estimated at three million sterling. The authorities are forbidding all except women and foreigners to leave the city, though 15,000 have left since the 20th October. Executions continue.

A Beirut newspaper publishes a sensational report that 12,000 prisoners in the citadel at Damascus were killed during the bombardment, following an attempt to escape in which guards were attacked and several of them were killed.—Reuter.

RAVAGE CONTINUES.

INFORMATION REFUSED.

The following message has been received from Maulana Mahomed Ali, Delhi.

Jamaluddin Husaini cables from Jerusalem to Hakeem Ajmal Khan Saheb.

"Situation Damascus most horrible. Palestine Commissioner asks for news, Commissioner Syria replies foreigners safe, fails giv- information regarding inhabitants ravage continuing. Fugitives state Jamia Amavi partly damaged."

Delhi organising protest meeting and cabling resolution to the League of Nations. Sympathetic demonstrations elsewhere throughout India expected.

GEN. SARRAIL RECALLED.

CIVIL HIGH COMMISSIONER APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—Government has decided to appoint a Civil High Commissioner in Syria. Gen. Sarrail has been requested to proceed to Paris to report on the Syrian situation and General Dupont has been appointed acting Civil High Commissioner.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—A watchword of silence was observed by the Ministers leaving a special Cabinet meeting which was called this evening to discuss the Syrian affair, but the recall of General Sarrail is regarded as a certainty. It is stated that General Sarrail will be summoned to Paris to report to the Cabinet. General Dupont, who is already in Syria on a special mission of enquiry, will assume the charge of General Sarrail's affairs and General Gamelin will be in command of the troops.—Reuter.

PRECAUTION FOR NOT WOUNDING SARRAIL'S PRIDE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—Gen. Sarrail, having powerful political friends is expected in Paris not in a fashion to satisfy the outraged feelings of his opponents, but rather in a manner that will not wound Gen. Sarrail's pride. Gen. Sarrail has cabled that the corpses exposed in a square of Damascus were brought thither in a vehicle drawn by horses and not on camel back.—Reuter.

FIRST RESULT OF BOMBARDMENT

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A message from Damascus says that one of the first results of Damascus bombardment is that Nassibdey Albakri, who was educated at Turkish Universities and is a member of the Peoples Party has placed himself at the head of all the bandit bands outside Damascus and is organising them as "political bandits". He has 3,000 well-armed men directed by a revolutionary committee with its head-quarters at Cairo and intends to carry on guerilla warfare against the French all through the winter.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MUSLIMS.

Paris newspaper the "Petit Journal" publishes a message from Damascus that the whole of Syria is terrorised and that the Mussalmans are preaching revolt. Bands of bedouins are ravaging the country and wreaking vengeance on Christian villages. There is also a grave discontent among the Christian population of Damascus. Among the dead are many Christians and Jews inhabiting the Muslim quarters or killed owing to errors by the officers commanding the tanks.—Reuter.

U. S. ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—Government is still awaiting General Sarrail's detailed report regarding the Damascus affair. The American ambassador, Mr. Herrick, handed M. Briand an aidememoire asking for information of the events in Syria for communication to Washington.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF FRENCH OFFICERS.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

An Arab officer who recently visited Damascus in an interview with El Mokatram stated that no French soldier dared to appear alone in the streets of towns in Hauran and that all were confined to their barracks. The French were apparently only occupying large towns leaving others in the hands of the inhabitants.

CITY'S NORMAL ASPECT.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that 3,000 rifles demanded from Damascus have been handed over and that the city's life has resumed normal aspect.—Reuter.

LEAGUE'S ATTENTION DRAWN.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent understands that the recent happenings at Damascus have drawn the attention of the League of Nations' permanent Mandates Commission at Geneva which has requested the mandatory Power to furnish a supplementary report regarding the mandate to date which will be examined by a special session in December. The Commission is also prepared to examine any appeal and evidence submitted by Emir Arslan, the Druse leader.—Reuter.

DENIAL OF PARADE OF "BANDITS" CORPSES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—A semi-official statement denies the report that the bodies of bandits at Damascus were paraded on camelback, but admits that their corpses were publicly displayed in accordance with the custom of the country. The statement also denies the report that General Gamelin's troops lost heavily.—Reuter.

"INSURGENT" BAND DISPERSED.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

A despatch from Beirut says that the French cavalry have dispersed and pursued an insurgent band in the district south-east of Damascus.—Reuter.

MORE REINFORCEMENT IN SYRIA

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Paris.—According to "Le Journal" besides two cavalry regiments eight more battalions of infantry including two from Morocco are being despatched to Syria making the strength of the French army in Levant five cavalry regiments and thirty infantry battalions.—Reuter.

FAMINE FEARED IN SYRIA.

Alexandria.—Passenger coming from Syria states that insurgents occupy villages around Damascus where a famine is feared as supplies of wheat from Hauran are now cut off. Bedouin tribesmen led by Ramadan Shallash are gathering at Derrasul near Aleppo where the local bedouin chief Hajm refuses to negotiate with the French.—Reuter.

SYRIA & MANDATES COMMISSION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Geneva.—At its concluding sitting, the Mandates Commission forwarded requests to the various mandatories for observations regarding petitions and protests relating to the administration of certain territories, notably Syria.—Reuter.

FRENCH CASUALTIES IN SYRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—A communique issued here by the Premier points out that the figure 6,000 French killed in Syria represents the total killed and missing since 1920, whereas the killed and missing since the outbreak of the present disorders amount to 585, barely half of whom were French.—Reuter.

TURKISH REPUBLIC CELEBRATION.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Constantinople.—The proclamation of the republic was celebrated for the first time in the Turkish history by the presidential ball at Angora which was attended by diplomatic corps Deputies and officials. Mustapha Kemal invited guests to participate in the Turkish country dance and asked the Turkish ladies to remove their head coverings which they did. The dancing was continued till small hours.—Reuter.

BID FOR BIRKENHEAD'S LIFE.

DUBLIN PLOT DISCOVERED

HIS LORDSHIP CANCELS VISIT.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A last minute communication from Lord Birkenhead regretting his inability to attend the meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society at Dublin on Wednesday has a remarkable explanation according to "Morning Post's" Dublin correspondent who says that Lord Birkenhead's absence was due to an alarming intimation he had received that his attendance would be fraught with grave personal risk. It is reported that an actual plan of attack was discovered by the authorities who refused to undertake the responsibility for his safety.—Reuter.

THE SOCIETY'S DENIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Dublin.—Mr. O'Higgins, Minister of Justice asserts that neither he nor the police were aware of the plot against Lord Birkenhead. The Trinity College Historical Society categorically denies the report of the "Morning Post", cabled yesterday.—Reuter.

CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Ottawa.—According to unofficial figures issued at three this morning the position is as follows:—Conservatives 118; Liberals 89; Progressives 10; Independents 2; Labour 2; Doubtful 25.—Reuter.

SWING IN FAVOUR OF CONSERVATIVES

LONDON, Oct. 30

Ottawa.—The results of elections available early this morning show that Mr. Meighen a Conservative leader has been returned at the head of the largest group though whether he will have a clear majority cannot be decided until the returns of the twenty-five doubtful constituencies are received

The swing of elections in favour of the Conservatives is probably largely due to the general tendency of the public in favour of a change of Government owing to dissatisfaction with high taxation and business depression. Mr. Meighen's main appeal was based on protective tariff.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

PROTEST AGAINST WASHINGTON PUBLICATION.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the International Cotton Committee at Milan under the chairmanship of Mr. Frederick Holroyd has decided to protest against the publication of the fortnightly cotton condition reports issued in Washington by the Department of Agriculture on the ground that they are extremely detrimental to the trade and are unreliable. Mr. Holroyd has appointed a delegate to attend the Washington Conference on the standardisation of bales. Steps are being taken to induce cotton ginners in India to pay more attention to clean cotton.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE

MR. BRUCE'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Melbourne.—In a farewell message to the delegates who attended the Imperial Press Conference, Mr. Bruce promises that the deliberations and resolutions of the Conference will receive the Federal Government's earliest consideration and attention. Mr. Bruce adds that he is particularly gratified that steps will be taken to increase the amount of the Domiffions' news published in the press.—Reuter's Special.

PAINLEVE'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Paris.—M. Painleve interviewed hoped to table the financial proposals very early based on M. Caillaux's scheme with modifications the first principle being debt funding by specially levied resources principally on acquired wealth or all forms of wealth and capital. The methods and amount of contribution will be left open to discussion.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER AND BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

That ex-Kaiser is not responsible for the famous phrase "Contemptibles" is argued by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby who writing in the periodical "Nation" says that he had invited the assistance of a German ex-General and writer of war history to specially search the ex-Kaiser's speeches during the war time but no trace of reference to contemptible British army could be discovered in them. Further the ex-Kaiser has written from Doorn denying that he ever delivered such a speech. "On the other hand I have continually emphasised the high value of the British army. Often indeed in peace time I have warned against under-estimating it."—Reuter.

NO CHANGE SUGGESTED

PROGRAMME REAFFIRMED.

SWARAJISTS' MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 1.

The long awaited joint meeting of three provinces in C.P. was held here in the Tilak Mandir, Craddock Town at three this afternoon instead of in the morning as previously announced. Pandit Nehru, Messrs. Kelkar, Jayakar, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, Sasmal .S. Iyangar, Sen-Gupta, Goswami, Raghavendarao, members of the Executive Committee who arrived this morning were present. Barrister G. V. Deshmukh, Swarajist M.L.C. was voted to the chair. Pandit Nehru while addressing the meeting urged upon the members to uphold the dignity and honour of the party and thus justify the well earned tribute which it has obtained even from the greatest foes thereof. Referring to the resolutions adopted by the Berar Swarajists' meeting at Amraoti Panditji said that he was very loath to Christian the programme and policy of the Swaraj Party with rich epithets as responsible co-operation though it mainly acted according to those tenets as preached by the late Lokmanya Tilak. Panditji sounded a note of warning to the members to realise their sense of responsibility and act accordingly.

After this appeal Mr. Abhyankar's resolution strongly condemning the action of the Hon. Mr. Tambe in accepting the Executive Councillorship as a flagrant breach of principles and discipline of the Party and treachery to it was adopted by an overwhelming majority after a prolonged discussion extending over full five hours. The Berar member's amendment to delete the words "treachery to it" was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The next important resolution which was hotly discussed and was also adopted by a majority of 38 votes against 18 runs thus: "This meeting of the Swarajists of three provinces in C.P. reaffirms its existing programme and policy and sees no necessity to introduce any change under present political conditions"

The meeting after nominating a member for the Council of State, election concluded at about 9-30 p.m. amidst lively scenes. The Executive Committee could not meet to-day.

RESPONSE TO INDIAN APPEAL.

BRITISH HELP TO BOMBAY STRIKERS

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Although the Indian Trade Unions are not yet affiliated to the International Federation of Trade Unions, the Executive of the latter body has responded to the appeal of the All-India Trade Union Congress for International relief for the Bombay cotton mill strikers. The Executive has already wired a sum of money to India, and asked the national centres to place further means at its disposal so that it can telegraphically transmit them to India. The Executive hopes that the Indian Trade Unions will be so well-developed before long that it will be able to enter the International Trade Union movement on an equal footing with other national movements.—Reuter.

FASCIST CELEBRATIONS IN ROME.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Melbourne.—Leaders of the local Seamen's Union express the confidence that Mr. Walsh, who recently avowed his willingness to accept the Presidency of the New Federated Seamen's Union to be formed in Great Britain, will go to England in which event the seamen's strike in Australia will be called off and activities will be transferred to London.—Reuter's Special.

Brisbane.—Large organised parties of farmers are arriving at Bowen to load idle ships. They declare that they are ready for any emergency. Extremists at Bowen are resorting to sabotage and emptied coal trucks to prevent the farmers carrying out their plans.—Reuter's Special.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Rome.—Rome, to-day, witnessed a climax of three days' celebrations of the Fascist March to Rome. An impressive spectacle was presented by 200 aeroplanes circling over the Capital from an early hour. The Fascist Secretary-General, Sgr. Farinacci, addressed a crowded audience at the Costanzi Theatre when thousands were turned away. He claimed that the world's eyes were turned to Italy which, thanks to Fascism, was the only country that had surmounted the post-war period of crisis. He reviewed the results of three years of Fascism, and said, on the reassembly of Parliament, a bill would be introduced to further consolidate the establishment of the Fascist State. Sgr. Mussolini inaugurated workers' clubs in the suburbs, and, later, opened a new motor road to the sea.—Reuter's Special.

LAWRENCE STATUE REPAIRED.

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The work of repairs to the Lawrence statue having been completed to-day, the canvas wall that was raised round the statue for a fortnight was removed this afternoon and the statue is once more restored to its original condition and stands on the Mall as before. A policeman however guards the statue.—A. P.

THE FAMINE DANGER IN ORISSA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II.

The floods in the Puri Sadar Sub-Divis began this year towards the end of June when exceptionally heavy rains in the interior caused the Mahanadi River to overflow its different branches on the Puri side its Delta and broke down some of its embankments.

It was immediately noticed that the Chilka Lake itself could not carry away its usual volume of water. Warnings had already been given that its northern channel had become much shallower than usual and that the level of mud and sand on the bottom of the Lake had been perceptibly raised. Even flat-bottomed boats of a very slight draught had begun to have some difficulty in getting across its surface. Thus instead of acting as a drain to carry off the overflow, the Chilka Lake began in the first flood this year to send back into the rivers Bhurgavi and Daya the waters that had already rushed from them to find an exit. These heaped up waters caused the embankments in some places to give way and even to be over-passed. The same barrage was experienced at the mouths of both the Khushabhadra and Devi rivers, which flow directly into the sea. Here again the sand accumulation had become so great as almost to prevent the seaward flow of the high flood waters, which finding no passage outward returned upon the land.

This sand-barrage, blocking the exit, was especially noticeable on the occasion of the second rise of the Mahanadi in July. The villagers had just begun to sow and plant once more their young paddy, when a new flood came down. This took exactly the same course and covered the same areas, especially round the Chilka Lake. The rise of this flood was over greater than in June; and as the whole country side was saturated, there was practically no drainage at all. Parikut is an island lying off the Chilka Lake. Its Rajah telegraphed to the Collector of Puri, that his whole State was under water.

On the other side of the Lake, the flood washed against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway embankment. A correspondent from Balasore telegraphed to the Calcutta newspapers that on every side villages had been submerged. The correspondent ended thus:—

"It is feared that if steps are not taken immediately to dredge the mouth of the Lake, many of the villages will be wiped out by the flood and thousands will be rendered homeless while the loss of property will be appalling."

This statement, widely circulated in the Calcutta English Press, called for a Government communication early in August. The main portion reads as follows:—

"The published accounts give an exaggerated impression which it is necessary to correct. The rainfall in Orissa has been largely in excess of the normal and the rivers have been in flood. Though the water rose slowly, it remained at a high level for a longer period than usual, and this prevented the accumulated rain and flood-water from draining away at once as it ordinarily does. This was aggravated in the Puri District by the silting of the mouth of the Chilka Lake. In no part of the affected area has there been any loss of human life, or, so far as can be ascertained, of cattle, while the damage to the houses is slight. Extensive damage, however, has been done to the young paddy, which failed to survive the long period of immersion. In the Puri District the area affected is the whole of the Sadar Sub-Division."

Pandit Gopabandhu Das, the President of the Puri Famine Relief Committee, (which had not been disbanded after the tragic occurrence of 1920) visited the interior of the Puri Sadar Sub-Division at this time of the new flood. He demonstrated afterwards, that from his own observation the Government statement concerning the damage done was inaccurate. While there had been practically no loss of human life, there had been very great loss of cattle and also of property. The stench caused by the dead cattle had been unendurable. Birds of prey were feeding upon the carcasses, and herds of cattle were soon standing in the waters unable to find their way to dry ground. The shortage of fodder for cattle was universal and straw was being taken down from the thatched roofs to serve instead of grass for them to eat.

A meeting was held about this time before the Lion Gate of the Jagannath Temple, at which a very large audience was present. Resolutions were passed urging the Puri Famine Relief Committee to organise fresh measures of relief. The Mahant Maharaj of Emar Math, contributed Rs. 2,000/- on the spot and other donations were made.

Yet another flood happened a month and a half later at the beginning of September. This was in many ways the most serious of all. The prospect of a late rice crop on the flooded area had now to be finally abandoned. No hope could be entertained of anything being produced from the soil till the year 1926. It must be remembered that the Government statement declared that the whole of the Puri Sadar Sub-Division had been affected. This would mean an area of over 1500 square miles. The population would number five hundred thousand.

But the extent of this year's disaster is not fully appreciated until it is also understood, that the year before, in this same area, there had been universal shortage of rain and over a large part of the District not even a 4 anna crop had been realised. Added to this, at a still earlier date, in 1919 there had been actual famine, owing to the same two causes of drought followed by flood. Thus, within 6 years, there had been no less than four ruined harvests. The soil in these parts is unsuitable for a *rabi* crop: there is, the loss for these four years out of six, was absolute, not relative. Debts had mounted up so high that no money-lender would take any further risks. To add to the cup of bitterness, malaria had broken out in a most virulent form and there was no power of resistance. The Puri District had been singularly free from malaria, but in 1924 this immunity entirely broke down and the death rate from malarial fever rose to an alarming figure. Thus the village people, in isolated villages, under such a series of disasters, had begun to give up all hope when the month of October arrived. Yet even with October there has come no relief; for excessive rains have continued.

Time after time, during this year, I had been urgently asked to come down and see with my own eyes the extent of the calamity. But I had hitherto for various reasons been unable to do so. On the first of October however, I was able to send word from South India that I could spend a fortnight in Orissa on my way back. In the concluding article, I shall try to state barely and concisely what I saw.

PUBLIC SERVANTS.

CAN THEY PARTICIPATE IN POLITICS?

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

There was a lively discussion this afternoon in the Madras Legislative Council on Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's adjournment motion regarding public servants taking part in political controversies and the motion was eventually talked out. The mover's object was to draw attention to the growing indiscipline and tendency among public servants of this province to take part in political matters. He read extracts from the Police Commissioner's report stating, "inter alia," "the Congress Party was not much in evidence. The Swarajist Party gained strength and was able to capture 7 out of the 9 vacant seats in the Corporation. In the Legislative Council a few members of this party made themselves conspicuous. The Unity Conference at Delhi helped to bring together various parties and now the Ordnance in Bengal gave unexperted impetus to ify for unity. The Non-Brahmin movement showed signs of decay."

These observations, the speaker contended, were out of place in the Police Administration Report. The second charge related to the remarks of the Collector of South Arcot in his speech on the occasion of opening the hall of the District Board. The Collector was mentioned to have stated that communal electorates were only ephemeral. The third charge related to the remarks made in the course of the speech of the Collector of Ramnad criticising the present educational system. The mover was of opinion that this growing spirit of indiscipline was due to the fact that some members of the Treasury benches were themselves not very careful in their political movements.

Here the mover was called to order by the President. Hon. Majoribanks referring to the Police Commissioner's remarks said that similar observations had been made by the Commissioner in previous years, and no objection was taken. With regard to the other two remarks he considered them to be entirey harmless.

NOTHING OBJECTIONABLE.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer read out, from the Police Administration Reports of years 1918, similar observations, and said they were intended merely for chronicling political events and did not display any political animus.

Messrs C. R. Reddim and Satyamurti and others spoke on behalf of the Opposition. They entirely agreed with the principle that public servants should not participate in political movements, but said that they had not find anything objectionable in the charges complained of.

The Hon. T. E. Moir failed to see how exception could be taken to the remarks on communal representation and if it was contending no remarks should have been made on the question he disagreed and objected to the curtailment of liberty of Government servants to mention even names of dyarchy and communal representation. With regard to the Police Commissioner's observations he said that he could not be found fault with, as responsibility for the publication of the report rested entirely with Government.

The motion being talked out the Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR ROBBED

EX-RAILWAY OFFICIAL ADMITS THEFT

LAHORE, Oct. 31.

The Additional District Magistrate of Lahore has framed a charge under Section 380 I.P.C. against one Mr. Locke for the alleged offence of the theft of valuable jewellery and sovereigns to the value of over a lakh of rupees belonging to His Excellency Fakhruddin Pashah, the Turkish Ambassador at Kabul, from Nedous Hotel, Lahore, on the night of Tuesday last when the latter was staying at the hotel on his way to Kabul. The accused, in his statement before the Court, said he left the post of Executive Engineer which he held in the South Indian Railway and came to the Punjab to secure some work but was unable to do. He admitted that he had committed the theft on account of his poverty and unemployment and helpless condition of his wife and children. The accused refused to cross-examine the prosecution witness.—A. P.

Sir William Morris will arrive at Allahabad on 4th November.—A. P.

The Governor of the Punjab has nominated Sheikh Abdul Qadir, Minister of Education, to be an official member of the Standing Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council on Finance in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir Fazli Hussain.—A. P.

EPOCH-MAKING DAY.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN F AND G WARDS TO-DAY.

To-day marks the beginning of a new epoch in the history of Bombay when for the first time the Bombay Municipal Corporation is going to introduce Free and Compulsory Primary Education in the F. and G. Wards of the City on Monday the 2nd of November, 1925.

Elaborate arrangements are being made in these Wards by the Municipal Schools Committee in order to make this new scheme popular. A large number of posters have been issued both in Marathi and Gujarati explaining to parents the great advantages that are likely to be derived from sending their children, between the ages of 6 and 11 to the different Municipal Schools situated in the F. and G. Wards. There are, of course, many difficulties in the way of the Municipality to compel parents, particularly in the mill-area, to send their children to Municipal Schools, but the authorities concerned hope to be able to surmount them by means of persuasive efforts.

It was in 1920 that the Primary Education Act for the City and Island of Bombay was passed and the draft rules were published in 1923. The Corporation at first decided to introduce Free and Compulsory Education in the city by instalments begining with A. and D. Wards. Subsequently, however, it finally decided to take up F and G. Wards first, instead of A, and D. The F. and G. Wards cover about 13.2 square miles out of the total area of about 24 square miles for the whole City, that is a little more than half of Bombay.

GANDHIJI AT MANDVI.

OPENING CEREMONY OF BOTANIC GARDEN

(By our Special Representative.)

MANDVI, Oct. 30.

Mahatma Gandhi and party reached Godhra at four in the evening on Thursday and stayed at Mr. Thakarsey Hirji's bungalow as his guest. He addressed a public meeting at seven. Hundreds of people gathered from villages. Gandhiji received an address in a silver casket. Mahatmaji and party left for Cutch Mandvi on Friday morning at four and arrived at 7 in the morning. They were taken in a procession through the city at eight. The ceremony for planting trees took place at the hands of Gandhiji near the Sitla Mata Mandir in a pandal specially erected for the ceremony. Mr. Jaykrishna Indraji, botanic expert, Cutch made a short speech and requested Mahatmaji to perform the ceremony by planting some trees, which was done by Mahatmaji. The place will be named as Gandhi Kunja and the trees named as Gandhi Vadla. The names of Vallabhbhai and others will be given to some of the trees. An association called Vraksha Rakhsahak was formed. Gandhiji then visited Lohana Boarding House at 10 a.m. Public meetings for ladies and the general public are arranged. Gandhiji will visit Seth Goculdas Tejpal High School, Bhatia Boarding and Yatim Khana tomorrow.

"FAMINE DANGER IN ORISSA"

U. P. GOVT. REPLIES TO MR. ANDREWS' ARTICLES

PATNA, Oct. 31.

In the course of a long communique the Government of Bihar and Orissa says:—

The attention of the Government has been drawn to three articles which have appeared in the press by Mr. C. F. Andrews headed "The Famine Danger in Orissa." As these articles are calculated to give a misleading impression as to the attitude of Government, it is desirable to emphasise certain facts. Government have, throughout, been fully alive to the serious nature of the situation in Puri. They have already adopted such relief measures, as were possible and suitable during the rains and they now await the proposal of the Commissioner (who has been touring in the flooded tracts of Cuttack and Puri during the past fortnight). It does not appear that during his stay in Puri, Mr. Andrews approached the District Officer, Rai Bahadur Dayanidhi Das, who is himself an Oriya. Had he done so, he might have learnt what relief measures had already been taken and also what are now proposed, and the possible apprehension that the subordinate officials are again minimising matters would not have been entertained. The District Officer and his subordinates have been moving through the distressed tracts during the past four months, and have already distributed nearly a lakh of rupees in the way of relief. It is the intention of Government, as soon as they receive the Commissioner's report, to publish a statement explaining the extent of the distress and the measures which will be taken to cope with it.—A.P.

INSULT TO INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

ward Wood as India's next Viceroy and in the course of a leadership says he has never been known to take any interest in Indian problems and is by no means one of those brilliant men of whom it can be said that they will make their mark wherever they go. What does the choice of such a man for the Indian Viceroyty really imply? Does it mean that, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, India no longer requires a first or even a second rate man for her Viceroy or does it mean that India is henceforth to be governed from Whitehall even more completely than she has been in the past?

MADRAS PRESS

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of the Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, the "Madras Mail" refers to him as a man of experience in agriculture affairs, as having a noble ancestry and previous connection with India being the grandson of the late Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, as a Conservative progressive and as a practical idealist with a balanced mind and says that the appointment is sound.

The "Hindu" says that greatness has thus been thrust upon a third-rate politician, who, a few days ago, would have been the last man to be thought of for the appointment. His greatest qualification is his ancestry.

The "Daily Express" says that the qualification which he brings to his task are of a negative rather than of positive, order and expresses doubt whether he possesses such talents as are required of the head of the Indian administration in the coming critical years of Indian history.

The "New India" says that the present selection gives clue to the estimation of the importance of India in the eyes of the powers that now be. The Conservatives do not want as Viceroy a man capable of striking out an independent line.

The "Swarajya" says:—A Conservative by politics, an aristocrat with a slight leaven of military service, he is just the type of person that can be expected to be ruthless in emergencies with the ruthlessness of a bigot impervious to radical influences.—A. P.

NOT A SPECTACULAR APPOINTMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 31.

The "Pioneer" in the course of a leading article on the Viceroy-designate says the appointment is not a spectacular one; but spectacular politics are the last thing that this country requires. The selection of a Viceroy who might be tempted to resort to sensational measures would indeed be a misfortune for Lord Reading's record has shown what courageous statesmanship combined with a judicial mind and a courteous temperament may accomplish.—A. P.

BURMA PRESS

RANGOON, Oct. 30.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Viceroy the "Rangoon Gazette" says:—The Right Hon. Mr. E. F. L. Wood will come to India with a rare equipment for the post. His work as President of the Board of Education and as Minister of Agriculture will prove of special value at a time when both these subjects are engaging the closest attention."

The "Rangoon Times" says:—The new Viceroy, it may be admitted, is not of the same rank among statesman as some of those mentioned early as likely candidates such as Lord Birkenhead; neither has he the same picturesque omniscience of the one mentioned later, Lord Eustace Percy, but he has the best years of a statesman before him and his abilities are proven to an extent. The paper adds that he has now the opportunity to prove them to a greater extent.

The "Rangoon Daily News" expresses a mild surprise at the appointment of the Rt. Hon. Edward Wood who is so little known "to the outside world", but presumes that it is due to his being an agricultural man. His appointment, the paper adds will be a consolation to rural India. The paper further observes that mediocre though he may be there is no cause for pessimism.—A. P.

RANGOON. Oct. 31.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Viceroy, the Burmese vernacular daily "Sun" considers the Rt. Hon. Wood as a dark horse unacquainted with the Indian situation and opines that the reason for the selection is probably a desire to administer India from a new standpoint. It further says that the personality of the Viceroy is immaterial, for the task before the country is the attainment of Home Rule.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Reuter has been authorised to deny the report that proposals are being discussed "to form in the army in India a chaplains department to replace the civil clerics or" to transfer the Indian chaplaincy services to the War Office.—Reuter.

London.—Lord Ronaldshay has accepted the invitation of the late Curzon's literary executors to write the life of Curzon.—Reuter.

London, Oct. 31.—According to an official announcement, the exportable percentage of rubber from Ceylon, the Straits and Malaya in the quarter beginning 1st November has been fixed ten per cent. higher, that is, at 85 per cent.—Reuter's Special.

Adelaide.—A number of delegates who attended the Empire Press Conference have left for England on board the "Maloja".—Reuter.

Thousands linking hands will sing the Empire's "Auld Lang Syne" at the Wembley stadium on Saturday night when the curtain will be rung down on the Empire Exhibition which it is estimated twenty-seven million persons will have visited.—Reuter.

Moscow.—Frunze, Soviet Commissary of War died following an operation for gastric ulcer.—Reuter.

FOR NATIONAL WELFARE.

KAJAR DYNASTY OF PERSIA DEPOSED.

REZA KHAN PEHLEVI AT HELM OF AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Teheran.—The Mejliss, to-day, passed a resolution by a majority of 80 that, in the name of national welfare, it deposed the Kajar Dynasty and gave temporary Government, within constitutional and national laws, to Reza Khan Pehlevi and left the National Assembly with constitutional power to decide on the permanent Government by changing the 36th, 37th, 38th and 40th Article of the Constitution.—Reuter.

BEFORE THE DEPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Teheran.—During the past few days a strong national movement against the present dynasty has been started, and the Mejliss has been receiving numerous telegrams of a threatening character from the Provinces. It convened a special session to find a solution complying with the national desire when suddenly a few shots fired accidentally outside compelled the Mejliss to adjourn hastily.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Rome.—Sgr. Mussolini and the German Ambassador here have signed the Italo German Treaty of Commerce and Navigation based on the most favoured national treatment, and the agreement will avoid the imposition of double duties.—Reuter.

GEN. SARRAIL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Cairo.—According to the reports of the refugees from Damascus Gen. Sarrail had a narrow escape prior to the bombardment and hurriedly departed for Beirut under a very strong escort just before the mob attack and set fire to a house where he had been staying.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Rai Bahadur Ramsarup Das of Lahore has been returned unopposed by the Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency to the Council of State, Dr. Nand Lal, the only rival candidate, having withdrawn his candidature to-day.—A. P.

His Excellency Sir William Marris performed on Saturday morning the opening ceremony of a new vegetable and fruit sellers market in Lucknow, the first of its kind there.

The Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

Sir Peter and Lady Clutterbuck and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Edie lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday.

(Continued from Column 6.)

backward classes. The Corporation was considering the whole matter not for the last ten years as was wrongly stated by Mr. Bole, for the new constitution had come into being only about two years ago. He asked that the Bill should not be pressed without ascertaining the views of the Corporation. But what had Mr. Bole done in the Corporation for the backward classes although he had been there for so many years absolutely nothing had been done and yet he said that the Corporation had failed to watch their interests in regard to lighting, sanitation and education. He hoped Mr Cowasji Jehangir would support his assertion. Mr. Bole had said that there were 12 Brahmins in the Corporation and he wanted to know whether these Brahmins belonged to backward classes. (Laughter). Mr. Bole also said there was none to represent Labour in the Corporation. Then what about Messrs. Ginwalla and Baptista.

Mr. Bole: They do not represent labour.

Sir V. Dabholkar said Mr Baptista had more real sympathy for Labour than Mr. Bole who had merely lip sympathy for Labour. Mill workers in Bombay numbered about 1,25,000 and together with other workers there was a labouring population of about 2,40,000 but Mr. Bole was always giving wrong information and stating that they were 7 lakhs. Among the Gujarathis there were many Non-Brahmins and yet they were included in the Ligher classes by Mr. Bole and by the change proposed by Mr. Bole 47 seats would be reserved for the backward classes alone. But if seats were reserved for illitrate barkward classes what about illitrate Muslims? Did they also not want seats to be reserved and he thought Mr. Bole was merely trying to feather his own nest. If he had failed in such a scheme in the Corporation he might have brought the Bill and the speaker would have supported him.

Mr. Jadhav:—It is not a fact.

Sir V. Dabholker:—What has the Minister for Education to do with this Bill and what is not a fact?

Continuing he said the Bill was moved purely out of selfish motives.

Mr. R. S. Nickelay supporting said when a similar questions was brought in the Corporation it was simply laughed out and the members walked to the tea room.

Mr. A. N. Surve supporting said in the north of the island drainage was so defective that sullage water was flowing into rooms and the people there lived more the lives of dogs than of human beings and yet Sir V. Dabholkar said the question of drainage was being considered. It was all right for him for he was living on the Chowpatty and it did not matter for him if the question was delayed.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

REPRESENTATION IN CORPORATION.

PRIVATE BILL IN COUNCIL.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 31.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding. After question time, Mr. A. N. Abulpurker asked whether Government would make further statement about the Sholapur Riot and inform what action they intended taking in the matter. Sir M. Hayward said he was in a position to give further information as to the casualties. Two Mahomedans were killed, four Mahomedans injured, five policemen and 36 Hindus injured. There were a number of other cases treated at private dispensaries but their number was not accurately known. Most of the injuries were inflicted not on the scene of the riot but in other parts of the town. An official enquiry was proceeding and was not finished. Reinforcements of police had been received and no further trouble was now anticipated. A fuller report was being submitted after the completion of the enquiry was being made under the orders of the District Magistrate.

In reply to Mr. Rafiuddin, Sir M. Hayward said there was no firing except at the scene and the place of riot. Mr. Rafiuddin asked as to how the other injuries were caused. Sir M. Hayward said they were caused probably by sticks or stones but Government had no further information on the subject. Mr. Navle said Mr Lalji Naranji had referred to the sad fact that Hindu women were molested and he asked whether Government would make enquiries into the matter. Sir M Hayward said he had no information on the matter but further inquiries would be made into it.

Mr Noor Mahomed asked whether the City Magistrate at Sholapur was a Hindu or a Muslim. Sir M Hayward said he was a Hindu. The Police Inspector was also a Hindu. But the District Superintendent of Police was a European. Mr. Noor Mahomed asked whether the policemen who fired were Hindus or Muslims. Sir M. Hayward said he had no information about that.

The Bill to amend the Village Police Act passed third reading to-day, after some slight amendments.

HEREDITARY OFFICES ACT.

The Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act 1874 was then taken up for consideration. The Select Committee's report stated that by a marority the Committee had decided that Government should retain the power of directing the absolute forfeiture of the *watan* of the nominating watadar and of his co-sharers at least as regards the offence specified in item (1) of the second schedule to the Act namely those against the state. The poer was retained for Government to direct forfeiture of the life interest of the person convicted or if he is a deputy of the representative *watandar* who had nominated him so far as offences under items (2) to (6) of the schedule. The Committee was of opinion that for such offences the co-sharer in *watan* should not be punished. It was decided that the power given to Government by sections 60 and 61 to forfeit the whole or part of the *watan* belonging to persons other than those actually convicted or found guilty should be exercised only when it was proved to the satisfaction of Government that such persons had previous knowledge of or connived at the offence. A clause was inserted to provide that before an order was made the person against whom an order was being made should be given an opportunity of being heard. After some amendments had been moved the Bill was postponed to Monday next.

CORPORATION AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. S. K. Bole moved the first reading of his Bill to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the object was to democratise the constitution of the Bombay Municipality. He said it was a matter of bitter experience that in general election representatives of backward and depressed classes did not succeed and their grievances remained unheeded. To do away with that it was proposed to reserve seats in the interests of these two classes. The number of seats was not disturbed and it was done by reducing the number of seats at present filled be nomination and co-option each one half. In spite of reservation of 18 seats for these classes 71 seats remained open for election. It was also proposed to distribute seats in the Corporation on more democratic principle according to the population. Another change proposed was the lowering of the franchise to a rental of Rs. 5. By this amendment nearly a million voters would be added. It was impossible for the backward classes to rise to the level of higher classes in India however highly they might be educated. At the last Municipal elections because they did not know how to issue manifestoes and give all sorts of promises like other parties the backwards classes were defeated. He hoped the Muslims would sympathise with him for they were able to hold their own in Bombay without the aid of any special representation. Unless they lowered the franchise still more he did not think the lower classes would be able to get their share of representation and he asked whether it was fair to treat them in that manner.

Sir V. Dabholkar opposing asked whether it was the principle of real democracy to reserve seats for particular interests and communities.

Mr. Bole had not pointed out the work done by the present Corporation for the

(Continued in Col. 5)

GOVT'S NON-CO-OPERATION.

MR. SETHNA REPLIES TO MR. LAWRENCE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S MEETING.

The third ordinary quarterly general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was held on Saturday, afternoon at the Chamber's office, Home Street, Fort, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna presiding.

The president in moving the adoption of the quarterly report reviewed the industrial situation of the past three months and said:—

The general situation relating to trade and industries has not improved at all, since we met three months ago. You will join with me in regret that we must feel in having to repeat this statement, for we yet see no signs of the dawn on the horizon. Every now and then we hear reports and rumours of our having turned the corner in the business world of the Bombay Presidency but so far all these have proved false alarms and on the contrary since our last Quarterly Meeting one more factor has been added to make the situation still more difficult, both for those concerned with trade and industries as also the general public, and this factor is of course the general strike in the textile industry. It is no exaggeration to say that more than half the population in Bombay is directly or indirectly concerned with the cotton textile industry and it is but natural therefore that not only the life of this City but of the whole Presidency has been effected by the bad times through which that industry is passing.

GOVT. SITTING WITH FOLDED HANDS

So much has been said and written upon the attitude of extreme indifference and neglect displayed by the Government of India in this connection that any further comments are hardly necessary. And yet I cannot help observing that the general attitude manifested by the Government of India and the utter lack of constructive statemanship shown by them call for urgent and speedier reforms. Your Committee addressed the Government of India in this connection a strong and cogent representation wherein it was pointed out that the textile industry of India did not affect, as was believed in some quarters, only a few apparently rich magnates rolling in wealth but it affected directly hundreds of thousands of working men employed in the factories and also thousands of shareholders and investors most of whom belonged to the middle classes. It was also pointed out how the unnatural exchange system that had been in vogue since 1920 was responsible to no small extent for the acute depression through which the mill industry was passing. Every country in the world has on its statute book legal provisions enabling the executive Government to interfere in time and to prevent any unfair attack on the organised industry of the country from outside. A truly national Government of India would not have been sitting with folded hands at such a grave and critical time but would have left no stone unturned to remedy the situation. That even the resolution of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas accepted by the Legislative Assembly with regard to the suspension of the Excise Duty has not been acted upon by the Government shows the utterly unresponsive system of Government which has been imposed at present upon this country. Had the Legislature fuller rights than it possesses to-day, would it not, at a critical juncture like the present, have adopted ways and means to relieve the situation same as has been done in England in connection with the coal industry? The Secretary of State and His Excellency Lord Reading seek every opportunity to ask us to co-operate with Government. Might we not expect Government likewise to co-operate with us particularly in times such as these? Have they co-operated with the Assembly, and consequently the country, in two such recent very vital and important matters as the repeal of the Excise Duty or the acceptance of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee, which both resolutions were passed by overwhelming majorities? Government want us to co-operate with them but make no gesture in the direction of co-operation with the public.

MR. LAWRENCE'S ATTACK ON CHAMBER.

The Honourable Mr. H. S. Lawrence, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, speaking on the motion for adjournment moved on 30th July last with regard to the grave situation in the Bombay cotton textile industry went out of his way to attack this Chamber and principally myself for some remarks I made a week previous at our Second Quarterly Meeting with regard to the Cotton Excise Duty. It is a favourite method with some of the bureaucratic officials specially when their case is weak, to side-track the issue by harping upon the so-called 'attribution of motives'. The Honourable Sir Basil Blackett had to withdraw similar charges made by him with regard to this Chamber. and I am surprised that the Finance Member of the Government of Bombay instead of profiting by the experience of the Finance Member of the Government of India indulged in similar charged with regard to this Chamber and its officials and talked loosely about this Chamber's attributing so-called 'sinister motives' to the Government of India. As my predecessors and myself have always said, any criticisms this Chamber has been making with regard to the Currency and Exchange policy of the Government of India are what they recognise as true, sincere and bona fide expressions of public opinion and arise from the very genuine and laudable desire to free the commercial and industrial community frm the evils it has been suffering and to point out the right track, though it be a steep and thorny one, to the Government and to warn it off the sheels and pit-falls that may be lying in its paths. No Government pretending to be based upon popular representation and popular will, can afford to ignore and threat with indifference such suggestions and such criticisms. And yet the Hon. Mr. Lawrence put it down as a categorical proposition that "that is the unforgorical proposition that "that is the unfortunate feature of the discussions that take place in Bombay on currency questions, the attribution of sinister motive." He affected plausibly to consider the Excise Duty question from the business point of view, a point of view which, he observed caustically wanting to have a fling at our colleague, Mr. Lalji Naranji, was "the last point of view that appealed to the representative of of the Indian Merchants' chamber." As we have time after time pointed out it is very difficult to distinguish between the business point of view and political point of view on several questions. What Mr. Lawrence and officials of his point of view think is that a business point of view consists in the ready acceptance without any protest of all that the Government is pleased to grant and say, no matter however much you may honestly differ from them. I referred to the Cotton Excise Duty in my last speech as "morally indefensible" and Mr. Lawrence held that phrase as "a picturesque phrase for political patforms but not a phrase to be used in business conversations." I am surprised at the Finance guillotining this phrase "morally indefensible" altogether from business, for one should have thought that the more use is made of this phrase, whether in politics or in business the better it is for society and the country at large. I still say that the Excise Duty is "morally indefensible" and maintain that a Government which calls itself civilised Government should be more guided in its conduct and administration by the test as to whether a particular policy is morally defensible or not than by any other considerations.

Barring this unfortunate attack of the Hon. Mr. Lawrence upon this Chamber and some of its officials, I have no fault to find with the attitude of the Government of Bombay regarding this Excise Duty question. On the contrary, I feel assured that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and his Council have done all that they, with their limitations, could in putting the case before the Government of India from the point of view of Bombay and the industry; and if success has not met ther efforts the fault lies elsewhere and not with them. it is a distressing sign of the times that the Government of India have for some reason or other conceived a perjudice against Bombay and appear to be determined to thwart Bombay whenever it can and even to leave it out from the Councils of the Empire as far as possible. I need not dilate on this point at length but the latest instance of once again reiecting the claims of Bombay in the matter of the most recent appointment to the Executive Council of the Government of India is a sufficient justification of the charge that I am laying at their door. So far 15 Indians have been appointed within the last 15 years viz. 4 each from Bengal and Madras, 3 from the United Provinces, 2 each from the Puniab and Behar but not a single one from Bombay since 1910 when for the first time Indians were appointed to the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Perhaps, Bombay might have fared better it it were prepared to endorse the views of the Government of India in all matters and practicularly finance, and not put up such opposition as it has often done and rightly so in the estimation of the Indian public.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

I would have liked at this stage to speak on what your Committee did with regard to the appointment of the much discussed Royal Commission on Currency, but I am precluded from doing so by the requisition addressed to the Committee by some members of the Chamber. In response to this requisition a Special General Meeting of the Chamber has been convened on Thursday, 5th November and so there will be discussion on that day whether to send the views of our Committee on Currency and Exchange to that Commission or not. Consequently I will refrain from saying anything on the subject and will ask the members present if they have any views to offer to do so at the Special Meeting on Thursday next.

You will have noticed from the Report that there were more than three dozen items considered during the last quarter, all of more or less interest to the commercial community. One of these items which will affect all of us intimately is the proposal of the Bombay Telephone Company to introduce message rate system in place of the present flat rate. Your Committee have placed their views with facts and figures before the Telephone Company opposing the message rate system.

Your Committee have noted with grievous regret that the situation in South Africa has, instead of showing any improvement, gone from bad to worse, and the general helplessness shown by the Home Government in face of the attitude taken up by the Government of South Afirca has received nothing but condemnation from all quarters.

Besides these questions, a very important railway question was considered by your Committee during the last quarter, and this was the proposal for substitution of only one terminal station in place of the present two we have. It is a proposal fraught with grave mischief, inconvenience and annoyance to the whole of the travelling public and your Committee pointed out in no uncertain terms how it was likely to be a disaster in the history of the development of this City and in the field of facilities and convenience to the whole population. Unfortunately the implications of this question are not as yet sufficiently realised by the public whether of Bombay or the mofussil, as otherwise there should have been a strong and unremitting agitation throughout the Presidency at this proposal. Any questions which affect the progress of the City are not now confined to it only but affect the whole of the Presidency and as such, I hope, that the Government of India will consider very carefully and closely the report of Mr. Lloyd Jones, the Special Officer appointed to investigate and report in the matter, before it is finally decided upon. We do not know what report Mr. Lloyd Jones has submitted, if he had submitted one by now, but whatever may be the conclusions he has arrived at the Government of India should not lightly sanction them but should submit them to the representative public opinion before any policy is adopted on the basis of those recommendations and suggestions.

May I now conclude my remarks with the hope that when we meet next for our Annual General Meeting three months hence the clouds which have gathered thick at present will have dispersed and that there will be bright sunshine once again.

At the conclusion of his speech, the President was asked by a member whether his attention was drawn to the correspondence regarding the Currency Commission in a certain Gujarati newspaper under the signature of "Khodalal" and whether the Chamber's Committee had taken any action against it.

The President said the Committee had not taken any action nor did it propose to take any action. The writer "Khodalal", was welcome to attend the Chamber's meeting, if he was a member, on Thursday next and discuss his point in detail. He urged the members to reserve their remarks till that day.

The report was adopted and the meeting terminated.

The president was then "At Home" to the members.

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GHASTLY MURDER AT KURLA.

ONE OF ARRESTED MEN DIES IN LOCK-UP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 29.

Recently the dead body of a Bhaya, aged about 28, was found lying in a Khachar at Kurla, between the Vihar pipe line and a big chawl, the throat having been callously cut from ear to ear. For almost a week no one came forward to identify the body, although no less than a thousand people had the opportunity of viewing the same.

Inspector Ring, of the Bandra Police, had, in the meantime, detailed information of the crime sent all round, with the result that the Bombay City Police succeeded in tracing a brother of the deceased and obtaining a certain clue warranting the arrest of three men, one of whom died while in magisterial custody at Kurla, death, according to medical testimony, being due to a natural cause.

PARSI SYMPATHY FOR NIZAM'S BEREAVEMENT

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 30

The following resolution was passed at a meeting of the Zoroastrian community of the Nizam's Dominions:—"The Zoroastrian community of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and our exalted Highness's Dominion assembled in public meeting to-day held in the Jamshedji Chinoy Hall at Secunderabad beg most humbly to send your Exalted Highness their heartfelt sympathy in the sad bereavement caused by the untimely and lamentable death of your Exalted Highness's most beloved daughter Princess Manjli Shahzadi Saliba."—A. P.

WOMAN "WEDS" WOMAN

The startling disclosure that a woman has been "married" to a woman for over two years is made in a New York cable.

Mrs. Lillian Rollins, who is seeking an annulment of her marriage on the grounds of fraud, has filed a suit in the Supreme Court, alleging that her husband, known as Robert E. Rollins, is a woman.

The couple married at St. Paul (Minn.) in 1923, and Mrs. Rollins declares that defendant falsely represented "himself" to be a male.

UMRETH'S YOUNG ENTHUSIASTS.

The social reformer, poet, the folklorist, the student of art and the health officer, the medical practitioner who had volunteered his services might be called as such, they were all of them brought together by the enthusiasm and the spirit of service of the young at Umreth. They seemed to agree that Umreth appeared to be what it was by nature and its position not meant to be. They were, all of them, more than satisfied by the spontaneous efforts and enthusiasm of the students. It was not any particular item in the programme of the Vidyarthi Sammelan organised by them last week that pleased the visitors. There were obvious flaws in the arrangement of the Anand Bazar, or of the amateur theatricals, of the games, of the musical display or of the arts and crafts exhibition. But these flaws could be disregarded by those who understood the significance of the force behind them. It was apparent that if Umreth did not appear to be what it was by nature and its surroundings meant to be it would be soon restored to its legitimate position if the young in Umreth could succeed in obtaining continued and competent guidance. The series of lectures on "The Place of Vernaculars in Education" by Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak. "Nanalal Kavi" by Mr. S. Buch, "An Event in Mahabharat" by Mr. Athavale, "What is Art?" by Mr. Malkani, "Education, Life and Art" by Mr. Vakil, "The City of Khijalpur" by Mr. Dave, the speeches by Messrs. Sheth, "Dhumketu", Gandhi and Pathakji and finally the speech by Dr. Hariprasad on "Village Sanitation" were a feature which more important places in Gujarat may emulate with advantage. The importance of the occasion provided by the students could be felt in the armosphere which made it possible to discuss with courage and candour their needs and demands. And, it was not only the students who learnt.

NEW LAW MEMBER.

MR S. R. DAS ASSUMES OFFICE.

DELHI, Oct. 31.

An Extraordinary Gazette notifies that Sir B. N. Sarma having resigned membership of the Governor General's Council from the afternoon of 31st October, the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das has taken his office as member of the Council.

Mr. S. R. Das arrived here this morning.—A. P.

CO-OP. BANK SECREATRY ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Oct. 31

Sjt. Narsingrao Jakati, Secretary, Hubli Urban Co-operative Bank, Limited, Hubli, was arrested yesterday on a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation of rupees 1,000.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT GANG

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Casting a respective glance upon the past history of the Beed District (Nizam's Dominions) one cannot fail to recall two names, Yadia and Mogia, ring-leaders of the dacoit gang which long ago surrendered to H. E. H. the Nizam's Police and British cavalry regiments stationed at Mominabad, after a good deal of fighting. Capture, however, cannot mean extermination, hence two other men came forward, organised another gang and succeeded in keeping up the notoriety of their predecessors. Robberies and dacoities took place, but none could find out a clue as to their agents, thefts were committed but it was impossible to trace out the culprits. The rich and the poor alike were tired of this perpetual nuisance and the police too were baffled in their search and investigation. Fortunately at this juncture an industrious man of military experience took charge of the District which was the rendezvous of the robbers and through his skillful tactics succeeded in capturing the ring-leaders, Keria and Gunia, and their party consisting of about 21 notorious dacoits, with their weapons and instruments of robbery, and thus put an end to the distress of the public and the difficult task of the Department. The British Districts of Ahmednagar and Sholapur which are contiguous to Beed, have been rescued from the ravages of the dacoits. Lieut. Syed Abdul Majid, D.S.P., richly deserves all laurels of credit from both the public and the Government as he at the stake of his life has not only done his duty, but is also trying to restore thousands of people to their former position by recovering the lost goods jewellery, and ornaments of gold and silver of great value, and to get the culprits duly punished by the Court.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 30.

When discussion on the Andhra University Bill was resumed in the Madras Council, to-day, an amendment giving power to the Local Government to exclude, by notification, any area or institution from the operation of the Act was accepted by the Minister and carried. Amendments for excluding Bellary, Anantpur, Cuddapah and Kurnool which comprise the Ceded Districts and also for the exemption of Ganjam (Oriya District) were lost. Further discussion of the Bill was adjourned.

The Council meets to-morrow for non-official business, two days being alloted by the Governor for the purpose during the present session.—A. P.

MADRAS, Oct. 31.

In the Madras Legislative Council another motion for adjournment of the business of the House was made to-day, the object being to discuss the question of the growing tendency among public servants in this province of partaking in political controversies and expressing opinions on acutely controversial subjects as illustrated by the recent speeches of the Collectors of Ramnad and South Arcot and certain observations by the Police Commissioner in his administration report. The motion was brought by Mr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. Ministerialist, and has been admitted to be discussed this afternoon.—A. P.

ADOPT RESPONSIVE COOPERATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PEN, Nov. 1.

The Kolaba District Congress Committee yesterday elected Mr. Rambhau Mandlik, President, and Mr. Limaye, Secretary. The office of the Committee has been shifted from Roha to Alibag. The Committee also unanimously resolved to request the Congress to abolish compulsory Khaddar dress for membership and itself undertake Council work instead of delegating the same to the Swaraj Party. The Committee further requested the Swaraj Party to adopt responsive co-operation and Moderates and Independents to join the Congress, all impediments to unity being thus removed.

REDSKIN ISLAND AND ANGLO-INDIANS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Addressing a meeting Capt. G. M. Ambler, administrator of the Redskin Island Colony, said that from the point of view of suitability of climate and fertility of soil the Indian Islands lent themselves admirably to colonisation by Anglo Indians. The speaker appealed to his audience to assist in the formation of a limited liability company with a view not only to help young men already in the island, but also to make it possible that a bigger scheme of colonisation may be taken in hand.—A. P.

NERVE, ENERGY AND STAMINA

Depend Largely Upon the Condition of the Blood.

Football Player Tells How when Nervous and Run-down He Quickly Recovered Strength and Form Through a Short Course of the World's Most Famous Blood and Nerve Tonic.

The athlete who over-trains, or who exhausts himself by too strenuous participation in his favourite game, is liable to suddenly grow 'stale, with heart palpitating troublesomely, wind gone to pieces and nerves all out of gear. Especially is this so in the Far East, where malarial attacks sap the strength of many and climatic conditions tax the stamina of all.

What is the proper treatment for athletes, and others, who for one reason or another have become debilitated, anaemic, run-down? It is to build-up, to re-vitalize, to restore to the system with all possible speed that which it has lost. Because they do precisely this, and do it better and quicker than any other remedy known to present-day medical science, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale people stand pre-eminent as the world's greatest restorative in such cases. Mr. W. D. Murling, of the Ceylon Government Railways, Colombo, Ceylon, is just one of thousands who have recovered health and strength through the aid of the famous blood and nerve tonic.

"Some time ago I began to notice a change in my general health," says Mr. Murling. "I am keen on football but found that I could not bear the strain of a strenuous match so well as formerly. I quickly tired and the end of a game found me very weak. My nerves troubled me too; I became easily worried and could not sleep at night.

"Having read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I gave them a trial. They certainly did me good in building up my strength and fortifying my nerves. I felt a new man after the use of a few bottles. Now-a-days my nerves do not trouble me and I play in the bi-weekly matches of the team."

When you ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not let any dealer persuade you to take something else which he may say is "just as good." Dr. William's Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats Rs 2 per bottle. Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.—There is nothing else just as good as

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DR. PARANJPYE AT BANGALORE.

ENGLISH AS INDIA'S LINGUA FRANCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 25.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, who advocated a course of compulsory military training, is explaining his ideas to Mysoreans during the last few days. In a special interview with the members of the Prabudha Bhasa Sangha, the doctor was emphatic that military training would make the students more efficient and disciplined. "A time may come", he said, when wars will have to be fought in our own territories. This training will enable the nation to raise an army at short notice. When we get Swarajya we must be prepared to defend ourselves and our independence and to use every ounce of energy for that purpose. An invader would think twice before invading a country inhabited by martial spirited men. Our mentality itself has so changed that we cannot imagine fighting an enemy. It is not our own fault. The British Government is persistently trying to keep us away from arms. Asked, whether the trained men may not be misused, he thought the Government would not even think of using them. Even Auxiliary and Territorial forces would not be used for quelling riots without the leave of the Council. The doctor specially wanted the unjustified feeling that the training would handicap education to be removed and set aside. Educated people had to set an example and lead.

POSITION OF VERNACULARS.

Touching the question of the position of vernaculars as medium of instruction, he thought the present condition was not opportune for such a change. He is against Hindi being made a common language, he said: It is most absurd from my standpoint and ultra-nationalistic. The English language has been our unifying factor, not even a common religion could achieve it. We cannot let go our hold on English, which has become the world's common language. Moreover, Hindi does not possess any vast literature and is not cultural. Provincial jealousies would not allow another language to be introduced. It would be more beneficial to learn either French or Germany.

ECONOMIC SALVATION.

Q.—Does the economic salvation of India consist in enabling the country to stand the world's competition or in the peace and contentment of the country so that it may be self-sufficient and self-efficient?

A.—It would be impossible for India to go back to old ways. She would not be allowed to do so and let alone. India must form a part of the world, which is becoming narrower, and try to rival other industrial nations. Cottage industries cannot compete with machinery, and India must become industrialised, if she wants to live.

Q.—Does the Charka lead to the economic salvation of India?

A.—Most emphatically not. I have no faith in the Charka, and the change of the Congress franchise has shown it.

The doctor said that unity was absolutely essential for the attainment of Swaraj. They must work hand in hand, which could only be done by educating the masses.

Dr. Paranjpye was strongly against making legislation for prohibiting cow slaughter. Religion should not be mixed up with politics. The Congress had committed the deadliest blunder by helping the Khilafat movement, and thus set back the clock of progress.

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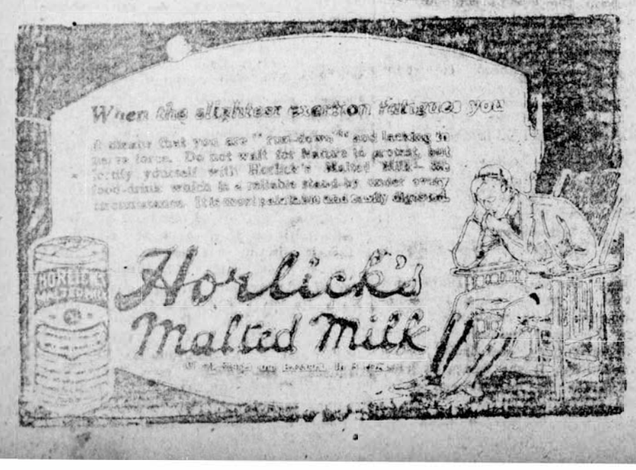

SIMLA "COOLY" TRAGEDY.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

In connection with the alleged homicide of a rickshaw coolie, recording of evidence for the defence was resumed this morning by Mr. A. Isar, Magistrate First Class. Throughout the day the court room was packed to the full.

Mr. G. De La Rue Browne was the first witness examined for the day, being up here to take part in the District Managers' Conference. He accompanied by his wife attended a dinner party on September 3 at 'Yates Place' the residence of Mansell Pleydell the accused. Of those gathered there Mr. and Mrs. Browne left first at about 12-30 after midnight and were seen off in rickshaws by the accused. Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Cooper officiated as the host and hostess in the drawing room. After dinner he was mostly engrossed in conversation with the other gentlemen present. He did not hear any noise or commotion outside among the coolies during the period. On his arrival at Mr. Dunn's place the day before yesterday he found the counsel for the accused already present who left immediately afterwards.

Cross-examined the witness stated his inability to be in a position to say whether or not any of the others left the drawing room for a short while returning to Carlton Hotel. Witness noticed his wife's rickshaw being driven by three coolies only. Witness learnt the next morning that Mr. Mansell Pleydell was accused of kicking and injuring a cooly while police recorded his statement that morning. He was afterwards told by his wife that the preceding night while leaving the accused's place a cooly had come up to her and complained of another cooly's having been beaten. Witness was not told by her whether the cooly named to her the person who gave the beating. Returning during the day for lunch witness learnt from his wife that in his absence she too had been examined by the Police.

Further cross-examined witness stated having met Mr. Dunn after the latter's evidence had been given yesterday and was warned by him to be very careful while in the witness box. (Laughter.)

MRS. COOPER'S STATEMENT.

Resuming after lunch the Court recorded the statement of Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Cooper who appeared as a witness yesterday. They stayed at Simla with the accused and she acted as the hostess on the evening the dinner was given. She saw each guest off and hence she was present outside when Mr. and Mrs. Browne departed. The accused, she stated, did not leave the drawing room any time before and all the time had remained within her sight. After all the guests had left witness her husband and Mr. Mansell Pleydell dispersed to go to bed.

Cross-examined she could not say if the servant who announced the arrival of the guests was one of the three in the accused's employ. It was only the butler who occasionally came to the drawing-room. After the gentlemen had joined the ladies there at the time of departing of the guests she did not notice any servant knocking about nor did she see any of the servants being sent to get the rickshaws. In the drawing room they had conversation and gramophone without dancing and the witness talked in turn with the ladies and gentlemen present except the accused and Mr. Dunn. Even when the gramophone was on, conversation continued. The accused having helped Mrs. Browne with her evening cloak came to the porch door accompanied by the witness and beckoned for the rickshaws uttering "come along, come along" twice. Witness made an assertion that she had a good memory. Having first said she did not remember she added that the accused had called out for the rickshaws saying, "Browne, Mem Sahab's rickshaws" before and at the time when the rickshaws were being called out she could not see any cooly about nor did she remember how many coolies were with each of the rickshaws when the Brownes left.

Witness then told the Court that after all the guests from without had left she, her husband and the accused went to the drawing room and stood there talking for a few minutes. They then went upstairs and wishing 'goodnight' to the accused, the husband and wife withdrew to their bedroom. It was about 2-45 a.m. Once there her husband did not back to the drawing room.

At this stage the witness was asked whether she would be surprised to hear that after they withdrew to the bedroom her husband had a conversation with the accused for half an hour in the drawing room. Witness for some time gave no reply and was further asked if she was thinking of what reply to give or whether she was weighing the significance of the question. To this last question she was silent and at last said she would rather give 'no' as answer.

With the closing of her evidence the Court rose for the day. Mrs. Dunn having been given up as a defence witness Mrs. Browne and the Butler alone remain to be examined to-morrow at the resumed hearing.—A. P.

DINNER PARTY ATTENDANT'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 31.

At the resumed hearing of the rickshaw cooly case to-day Mr. A. Isar, 1st class magistrate recorded a statement of Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. G. De La Rue Browne who was examined yesterday. Examined by Rukmi Dulip Singh, counsel for defence, Mrs. Browne stated that she attended a dinner party given by the accused on 3rd September last. She and her husband left Yate's place at about 12/30 that night and she was helped by the accused into her rickshaw. She was told by a cooly that a man had been hit but she herself did not see anybody being beaten nor did she hear any commotion. Examined by the Court Mrs. Browne stated she fairly well knew Hindustani in which tongue a cooly complained to her but she could not reproduce the exact words used by him. Cross-examined by Mr. Sleem, advocate for Crown, witness could state definitely that a cooly complaining to her did not say that a man had been injured by a sahib. She was unable to say whether it was as a news given to her or a complaint made or whether he was telling this to her in confidence. She would ordinarily resent being addressed by a cooly without any particular object but in this case she did not do so. She heard her informant distinctly. Her husband, Mr. Mansel Pleydell and Mrs. Cooper were sufficiently near to hear what he said. She did not turn her back to the cooly. She learnt from the police who came down next morning to take her statement that Mr. Mansell Pleydell was being accused of injuring a cooly the preceding night at Yate's Place and even then she did not connect the complaint made to her by the cooly to the alleged incident. Further questioned witness said she visited Mr. Dunn's place with her husband on the evening of Wednesday last where she was asked by the accused quietly whether she remembered of the incident of the dinner. She told him what she did. Witness was not warned by anybody about the importance of her evidence in connection with the cooly's complaint.

After Mrs. Browne's examination was over counsel for defence notified to the Court his intention to give up the rest of his witnesses who had been summoned but had not yet been examined. He however added that he would not close the defence as the prosecution intended to produce two expert medical witnesses. The case was adjourned till 13th November when, as desired by accused's counsel, examination-in-chief of two medical experts will be recorded. The cross-examination is to be held the following day.

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JAMI MILLIA ISLAMIA.

FOUNDATION DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 31.

The foundation day of the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) was celebrated here on Thursday at Karol Bagh As this was the first foundation day since its transfer to Delhi, Hakim Ajmal Khan, the Chancellor, had issued many invitations and in spite of the great distance from the city it was a large and representative gathering including many prominent Hindus and Mussalmans which met in the Jamia grounds to join in the celebrations. Hakim Ajmal Khan welcomed the guests and explained the aims and objects of the Jamia. He was followed by Principal Khwaja, who briefly dwelt upon the history of the Institution and described the work which was being done. He replied to criticisms which were aimed at the Jamia by either unknowing and unthinking people or interested persons. He said that the chief aim which the University had in view and the main object of its foundation was to keep the education of the young generation of India entirely free from all external control, so that they may be immune from pernicious influences in their beliefs and ideals, their morals and actions, their character and conduct. Although the Jamia was founded as a result of the great national awakening, for which the year 1920 must remain a golden year in the history of modern India, only those who wanted to injure the Jamia called it a political institution. The Jamia was a purely educational institution run on the universally acknowledged educational principles. Of course, they educated young men on national lines, that is to say, they wished to bring up young men to become good Muslims and good Hindus and, consequently, good Indians. They insisted, therefore, on religious instruction. They were working patiently and as Mahatma Gandhi he said, they must continue even if, there were a single student to seek truth and knowledge at their hands. Honest educationists, even Government servants, had appreciated their work. Dr. Dhar, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University, who had last year examined the chemistry students, had declared that he had found the Jamia boys as good as any and better than many of the students of other universities and the chemistry department more than sufficiently equipped for B.Sc. standard. Principal Khwaja invited visitors to inspect the library which was estimated at Rs. 70,000. the science department, the weaving department which had won a silver medal at the last Aligarh Exhibition and the boarding house. The Jamia Press which had received appreciation from some of the best publishers in England was not yet in working order in Delhi. Other technical departments which were working in Aligarh could not yet be opened.

Mr. Asaf Ali, on behalf of the citizens of Delhi, welcomed the Jamia to Delhi and assured it of their support and Dr. Ansari, the recently elected pro-Chancellor, thanked the guests.

The meeting then came to an end.

Many visitors availed themselves of Principal Khwaja's invitation and inspected various departments. After Asar prayers the guests were treated to refreshments and although there were separate arrangements for orthodox Hindus, a great number of them joined their Muslim brethren. After refreshments were over a 'mushaira' or verse competition began under the presidentship of Maulana Mohamed Ali. This lasted till 9, there being a break only for 'maghrib' prayers. Some poets came from outside and several poems of a high literary order were recited.

ANJUMANI ITTIHAD.

Members of the Anjumani Ittihad (University Union) held their installation last evening. Students and staff of the Ramjas College, Tivhia College and Arabic College Madrasai Rahmania and other institutions and others interested in education were invited and many came. The report of Mr. Zakir Husain Khan and address of Mr. Abdulalim Ebrari, the out-going, and incoming vice-presidents, respectively showed the determination of the Jamia students to serve their 'Alma Mater' even after finishing their studies. After usual business Dr. Ansari addressed the meeting and said that the Syndics of the Jamia were determined to place it on sound financial basis. He was not in a position to announce anything yet, but before long they would know the result of the efforts made by them headed by their Chancellor, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Principal Khwaja also spoke and thanked the visitors. A dinner followed at which large number of guests were present.

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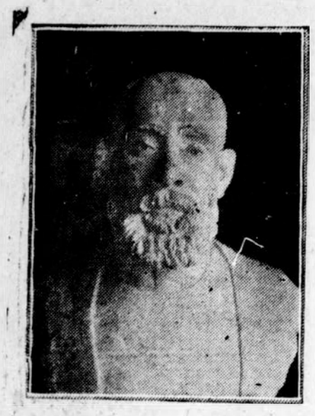

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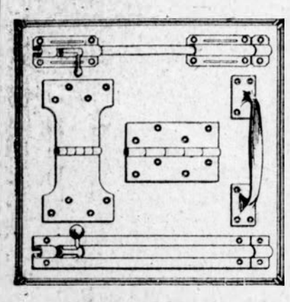

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SOVIET RUSSIA.

INDIAN VISITORS' IMPRESSIONS.

A COUNTRY STRUGGLING FOR BETTER HUMANITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The period between 5th and 15th of the September in Leningrad as well as Moscow was noted for the celebration of the Bi-Centenary of the Russian Academy of Science. Moscow has received guests from foreign countries more than scores of times, but this time there was something unusual On this occasion all the well-known academicians and scientists of the world gathered in Moscow to see and study for themselves what is going on in the mysterious land of Bolshevics. They heard so many stories about the "uncivilised" and "terroristic" Bolshevics when in their own countries, but to their great astonishment they saw everything just in an order they never heard about.

"I was looking here in Moscow for the Red Devil about which we heard so much in Germany", said the famous politician and the Editor of the journal "Politics" of Germany, Dr. Adolf Grabowsky, while speaking to me. "But to my great astonishment I found none but a most civilised gentleman of which we know so little in other countries."

The Indian delegation was the target of every sort of honor and hospitality peculair to Russians. There were four guests from India Prof. Raman the well-known physisict of Calcutta University; Prof. Jivanjee Modi Historian from Bombay University; Prof. Braganza Cunha from Goa and Mr. Aziz Azad. They were invited to numberless meetings, banquets and excursions, and received everywhere warm reception and endless ovations. On the first day of their arrival the Indian guests were received by the delegations of the workers and peasants of Leningrad with the cries of "Long live free India", "India for the Indians" "Give our brotherly greatings to Indian masses." Their car was filled with flowers. In short Russians did their best to show their fraternal sympathy to the representatives of the Indian nation.

I requested our countryman Mr. Braganza Cunha, who is in Russia studying modern conditions, to give me a cursory view of Soviet Russia. Mr. Cunha is writing a book under the title of "The creative efforts of the Soviet Russia". He is no party-man but just a scholar.

Q.—You must have studied Soviet Russia while you were there, then may I have the honor to enquire the impression it has made on you?

A.—Since I have been here for the last year and a half I have been going from surprise to surprise. It is astonishing how Russia is building so quickly a new form of life. I am glad that the festivities on the occasion of the Bi-Centenary of the Russian Academy of Science have afforded the scientific world the opportunity to see that the Soviet States have a great constructive ideal, and that is not what a mischievous propaganda have shown it to be. It is true that the new life is just but a spark but I think all the learned men who had been here will carry the conviction that this little spark will soon be a bright flame which will show the world the way to a brighter goal. I am not a party man and whatever I say it is only for the truth's sake. Russia is to-day the only country in the world which is working for a new ideal, and that it is the only country where something is done in order to give the humble the status of mankind. I have had the opportunity last summer to visit almost the whole of the South Russia, Crimea and Caucus and to see that the work which is being done there is the work of consolidation.

Q.—How far do you justify, then, the idea of the great Powers of the Western Europe, that the minor nationalities under Soviet regime are malcontent. What is your opinion about the Soviet policy towards the minor nationalities?

A.—One of the things that has been striking me the most is how the Soviet Government has tackled the intricate question of nationalities. It has left them freedom and this freedom has made the small nationalities accept heart and soul the Soviet regime. The best proof of it is the expansion of the Russian language among these petty nationalities. The Russian language is to-day much more spoken all over Russia than it was ever before. Of course that does not mean that the small nationalities have given up their own language; on the contrary they cultivate more intensely their own mother-tongue and the Soviet Government has helped even to have books printed in languages and dialects which were never before written. What is wonderful in all this is that this is the result of a policy of freedom. No coertion whatever has been used by the Central Government. You must not forget that in the ancient regime all those nationalities were treated as colonies and Russified by force but without any success. In a word the remedy applied by the Soviets to the wound of the national problem is curing it with wonderful rapidity and the suggestion that these petty nationalities are malcontent under Soviets is devoid of any foundation.

Q.—What do you think about the future of Russia?

A.—I do not doubt of the future of the modern Russia I am busy studying one of the greatest institutions that the new regime has created. This is the Gosplan The State Planing Commission, and I have the opportunity to see, all the effort that is being made in order to give Russia a solid back-bone. Many people think that Russia is a hell and others that it is a paradise. For me it is just a country of struggle working for a better humanity. Surely a brilliant future awaits Soviet Russia.

Concluding his interview the professor said:—

When India and Russia, between which there exist great affinities, will know each other better, they will love each other. I wish my countrymen will have the same longing to know Russia as the Russians show to India. This longing is not a mere curiosity but a fraternal sympathy.

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(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Oct. 28.

The Muslim University deputation for Oudh will be visiting the various towns of the Province in the third and fourth week of November. The Raja of Salempur, the President of the Deputation, and Mr. Naimatullah, Advocate, the Secretary, are both well-known persons in the province. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, M.L.C., C.I.E., the Pro-Vice-Chancellor and several members of the University Staff will also join the deputation. During the recent visit paid by the Vice-Chancellor of the University to Lucknow, the movement won the sympathy and the co-operation of the distinguished leaders of the city. A similar cordial welcome is expected at other places. The plan of asking for subscription has, for the present, been postponed; the deputation will content itself with placing the requirements of the University before the public and asking for its support to the Jubilee programme of expansion. In a letter to the Press, Mr. Naimatullah of Lucknow has drawn the attention of the educated public to the difficulty which is being felt more and more by the graduates of our Universities, who in spite of all their efforts cannot find a responable means of livelihood. In his opinion a technological institute at Aligarh, which will do in the sphere of industry and commerce what the late M.A.O. College and the Muslim University has done for liberal education, is the most pressing need of the hour. The number of the students has risen to the staggering figure of 2,500 for whom boarding-house accommodation has to be provided, and the authorities of the University feel that unless the public comes to their aid, it will be impossible for them to grapple with the difficulty created by a larger number of students as well as the educational problems of a newer age.

"DEAD-LOCK IN COUNCIL."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Pahalajani's article which appeared under the heading Dedlock in Council" in your issue of the 28th instant makes very amusing reading. He loves pose as a true patriot and a selfless worker. But he has yet to prove his claim to this distinction.

Ever since his entry into the Council he has made it a point to approach the Sind Mahomedan members of the Council to cajole them into siding with him in every matter. The straightforward and unsuspecting Sindhi members, whom he describes as the Mahomedan bloc from Sind, at first reposed some confidence in him. But when they found that he was preaching high principles during the day, and dining at night with Government officers or having them into dinner with him at the Taj, their suspicions were aroused. Their misgivings were further confirmed when he asked them to vote for his candidature to the Deputy Presidentship and subsequently to the Presidentship of the Council. His unceasing efforts secure some prize post has convinced that he has his own axe to grind. He poses as a national worker, but his denunciation of the Sind Mussalmans and his representations to Government against that community have shown him in his true colours a bigoted Hindu who masquerades as patriot.

In the early days of the present Council the Sind Mahomedan members voted on important matters in connection with taxation and the like on the popular side, as the division lists of 1924 will clearly show. But when "patriots" like Mr. Pahalajani published the account of their doings in the press, they never gave the slightest credit for all these "victories" to the Sind members.

In spite of this disparagement, however we have always been voting according our conscience. Mr. Pahalajani makes believe that, because we do not vote at his dictation, we follow the leading of some other party. But he is himself making virtue of necessity. He is beholden to the Swarajists for their support of his candidature for the Deputy-Presidentship. His inclinations are in one direction but circumstances drive him into another. The result is that he is making desperate efforts to save his face in the process.

Our advice to Mr. Pahalajani, therefore is that he should do a little more heart searching in his own case. He must prove a better model before we can be induced to follow him. "Physician, heal thyself" etc counsel we would give him.—Yours, etc.,

MAHOMED AYOOB S. KHUHRO,
Member, Legislative Council. (Sind.)
Sukkur, Oct. 29.

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